INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 197- BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 4 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A Sparkling, Roaring, Smashing Picture of Paris, showing how it loves, lives and plays—A Photoplay De Luxe.

To-Night **"PARIS AT MIDNIGHT"** This Week

The Story of a Modern Sorceress—a Queen of Beauty—who disguised her passions with smiling face, but who tricked No one,—except herself! Featuring the popular

LIONEL BARRYMORE

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..	All	16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..	will	10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..	now	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	without	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	transhipment	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	at	20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
17th Aug.	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
6th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
8th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
8th Aug.	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership —Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½%, Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies on fixed Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:— P. S. MEHTA, Manager.

ARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

INSURANCE.

THE **EAST & WEST** INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY, 10.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

KEMPTH & CO., Bundra Road,

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEER expert in Oil Engines Ruston, Tengis, and Diesel. Apply with copies of testimonials, c/o. Post Box 489, Bombay.
A 30853

WANTED—For an upscountry MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, a MAHOMEDAN SUPERINTENDENT. One having sound previous experience need apply with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30860

WANTED—A B. A. with PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY or a B Sc. strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to the HEAD MASTER, Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur (via. Patan.) Selected candidate must be prepared to join his duty by the end of August 1928.
A 30837

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—(1) Qualified HEAD CLERK ACCOUNTANT (knowing Marathi) having experience of work in Limited Company, (2) TRAVELLING INSPECTOR for Upcountry Branch Offices, in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, C. P. & Berars. Pay according to qualifications for both posts from Rs. 100 to 150/- p. m. Applicants will have to furnish securities. Apply upto 5th August 1928, enclosing copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 2169 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1083

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUZRATI MARATHI KNOWING TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 30/-. Apply ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 309, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R1089

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI
A R1071

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE for an up-country High School. A Sportsman and a Scoutmaster preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30861

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2 FLATS Airy and a GODOWN in Forbes Street, Opposite Greeves Cotton & Co. Also two furnished bungalows at Gundoli Road, Andheri. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, Champagulli, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1082

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1085

LONG STANDING IMPORT FIRM.—having good Agencies wants FINANCIAL HELP of few thousand rupees with good interest, guarantee for safe Apply Box No. 2174 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
I. R1087

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GINNING FACTORY ON LEASE—A Golden opportunity for Cotton Dealers.—A Ginning Factory, containing 59 ginning machines, 3 Steam Engines, a Nysmuth Wilson's Press, six Rice Hullers, and two Atta Chakies, at Nankana Sahib, N. W. Ry., will be given on lease for the coming year 1928-29. For full particulars please apply to:—S. S. DHARM SINGH, (Trustee Guru Nanak Vidya, Bhandar,) New Delhi.
T 30839

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
P. S.

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.
P R1060

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massage and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED to the public that the partnership existing between the undersigned and THAKER DAMODAR NARANDAS on the name of Messrs. Damodar Pranlal & Co., dealing in Woollen and Cotton piece-goods at Mulji Jetha Market, Gopalak Gulli, since S. Y. 1981 has been DISSOLVED, so far as it concerns Thaker Damodar Narandas who has retired from the said firm from 24th July, 1928, (7th day of first Shravan Suda S. Y. 1984). As the said Damodardas Narandas has nothing to do with Messrs. Damodar Pranjivan & Co. Public are warned against dealing with him in any way on behalf of the above firm. In spite of this warning any body does so, it will be at his risk and peril and the undersigned will not be responsible in any way for such dealings.

PRANLAL LALOOBHAI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

REDUCED FARES

FOR

POONA RACING SEASON 1928.

During the Poona Racing Season, 1928, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Return Tickets available by Race Special Trains only will be issued at the following REDUCED FARES:—

	First class. Rs.	Second class. Rs.	Third class. Rs.
With admission to Grand Stand and First Enclosure.	18-8-0	10-8-0	....
With admission to Grand Stand and Second Enclosure.	17-4-0	9-4-0	5-4-0
Without admission to Grand Stand.	16-0-0	8-0-0	4-0-0
Return fares for bonafide servants of first class passengers	....	....	4-10-0
Children full fares.			

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1928.
30873

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give a contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application to the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st July, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 1-2 PER CENT. LOAN 1955-60 AND 4 1-2 PER CENT. BONDS 1934.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 80,000 in any one case, to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loans remain open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 80 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remainder at the time of application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 5 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Loan 1955-60 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,880 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 470 for 16 months. Similarly if he applies for Rs. 10,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds 1934 he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 1,950 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 487-8-0 for 16th months.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance plus a 20 per cent. margin.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 27th July, 1928.
30589

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1928, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 9th July, 1928.
30842

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN KEYS FOR RAILS.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3/- per copy, which sum will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of wooden keys". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
[illegible]
Bombay, 1st August, 1928.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LADHIBAI VALLABHDAS, VALLABHDAS HARJIVAN, and DAMODAR MADHAVJI, in exercise of their power reserved to them under the Indenture of second Mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1927, and made between Vallabhdas Kheraj of the one part and the said Ladhibai Vallabhdas, Vallabhdas Harjivan and Damodar Madhavji, of the other part have agreed to sell by private contract, as Mortgagees, to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (201) two hundred and one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1685, New No. 8807, Old Survey No. 462 and New Survey No. 5205, Cadastral Survey No. 3095 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Gangabai, widow of Krishanji Bhivaji, on or towards the West by the property of Shrikrishna Sadashivrao Urankar, on or towards the North by the said 1st Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6546-6547 and Street Nos. 19-21.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1928.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER
AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30579

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of GULAM HUSEIN SACHEDINA, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitant, doing business till his death as Glass ware, Merchant at Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

REHMATBAI, widow of Karmali Gulam Hussein, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 28th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
30577

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

[illegible] HOMOEO STORES.
[illegible] CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the AUCTION SALE, held on the 16th July, 1928, at the instance of KHETAJI UMEDJI, Receiver in High Court suit No. 1587 of 1927 our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the said Khetaji Umedji.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, but now redeemed as appearing in the Collector's Records together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts (but only 163 square yards as mentioned in the City Survey Registrar) Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1315, 1317, 1315, 1317, New Nos. 8479-8480, Old Survey Nos. 1141, 1141, and New Survey Nos. 4464, 4465 and Cadastral Survey No. 4267 Bhuleshwar Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6890, Street Nos. 207, 209 and 211 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Dhaboo Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the late Abdullaly Ebrahimji.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1928.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30581

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE **GLOBE**
(SANDHURST ROAD)
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M

Hello Boys and Girls !

Dick's Here Again !

RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"THE
NIGHT PATROL"

The Human Jack in-the-box—dare-devil, death-defying stunt man and athletic marvel of the age! In a booming melodrama with comedy trimmings—and such trimmings they are!
Dick as a swagger young cop—bounding—leaping—diving—ducking—laughing—demonstrating in scenes of sweeping drama his great skill as an actor as well as a clown!

A Corking Cast—
A Smashing Story
ALSO
Fox laughcreating Comedy 2 Parts.
"SKY JUMPER."

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

LOVELY ADORABLE BLONDE

Laura LA PLANTE in "Thanks for the Buggy Ride"

with GLENN TRYON and LEE MORAN

A TRUCKFUL OF TUNEFUL LAUGHS.

LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS

TO-DAY and during THE WEEK

Sharada Film Co.'s Newest Masterpiece

WINE AND WOMAN

FEATURING:

Miss ZEB-UN-NISA and Miss MANI

DEPICTING THE EVILS OF DRINK AND DANCING GIRLS.

SEE

how "Just One Cup" leads to the ruination of a happy family man.

4 SHOWS DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 EXTRA SHOWS on Sats. and Suns. at 3 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

CHARITY CONCERT

SATURDAY, 4th August, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ARNOLD A. BAKE—Baritone.

At the Piano—Mrs. A. A. BAKE.

International Programme of Italian, French and English Songs.

PANDIT BHIM RAO SHASTRI of Shantiniketan.

Classical Indian Music and Songs.

Mrs. SHERBANU KAPADIA

Devotional Indian Songs.

Tickets from Rs 5-12 to 1-2. (Including

Booking daily at Messrs S. ROSE & Co. and at the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the Theatre from 3 p.m. on the Concert day.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

Social Film

RAJNI - BALA

Featuring

Miss YAKBAL, Miss HIRA, Mr. KHALIL

Mr. THOMAS and other known stars.

Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE.

Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

——DON'T MISS——

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

SATURDAY AUGUST 11th

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENTS

The World's Greatest Comedy Attraction:—

HAROLD LLOYD

in the Paramount Release:—

THE KID BROTHER

One Year in the Making!

Smiles, Chuckles, Laughs, Roars, Hair-raising Thrills, Romance, Sympathy!

GREATEST LLOYD LAUGH EVER!

Troubles soon depart!
'Neath Harold Lloyd's Art,
Which makes you rock with laughter
And Chuckle Hours after!
He's something Elusive
Which makes him Exclusive.

WE SAY AGAIN—TO BANISH PAIN—

SEE

HAROLD LLOYD

WHO GIVES JOY UNALLOYED!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DANCE MADNESS

FEATURING:

CLAIRE WINDSOR AND CONRAD NAGEL

See the effect of a Dance-Mad World on the life of a young Married Couple on their Honey-moon in this thrilling comedy-drama of marriage a la Charleston with scenes laid in Europe, Africa and America.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A GORGEOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION

BEATRICE CENCI

featuring an all Star Italian Cast including

MARIA JACOBINI

All the pomp and splendour of old Italy marvellously portrayed.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE MOST GLORIOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES.

THE NIGHT OF LOVE

With the two most perfect Lovers

RONALD COLMAN

AND

VILMA BANKY

Your eyes have never beheld such romance, love-making beauty, power and thrill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing from TO-DAY.

MADAN THEATRE'S CLASSICAL INDIAN PRODUCTION.

"KRISHNA KANT'S WILL"

Directed and chief Role acted by

Sjt. AMRUTLAL BOSE

Supported by Beautiful Screen favourites

Shrimati SITADEVI and Miss PATIENCE COOPER

Story based on high Indian Principals.

The world alas! means a mass of faults. The earth was made of mud, whereon creation must however firm footed must slip—one fault begets another and in its turn begets others until human life cannot cope with them, and this beautiful world which ought to be heaven on earth becomes hell on earth.

This Story too begins with one single slight fault and developes into the utter ruin of many lives. It is the fault of one pair of lovers in its truest sense.

For all these come and see TO-NIGHT or THIS WEEK with your family

AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

CITY'S POPULAR and HIGHCLASS INDIAN PICTURE HOUSE.

TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M.

DAILY 5-30, 8, 10-30 P. M.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

COMMENCING from SATURDAY THE 4th AUGUST

Social Pictures Corporation's best Social Jewel Drama

"FLIRTING WIFE"

A picture that ran for three thundering weeks in Bombay and created quite a sensation.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT

at your favourite "KOHINOOR CINEMA" Dadar on and from 4th August, 1928

COMING SHORTLY

"MAGICIAN OF BENGAL"

COMING SHORTLY

MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S

"PRALHAD"

WATCH THE DATES.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 2.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Cooporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£89-1/2
Conversion Loan	£77-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£45-1/2 nominal
Indian Stocks 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£71-3/8
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£94-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 2.

Demand Bills	485.12

LONDON METALS.

London, August 2.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-1/2
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£213

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 2.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	29.50
T T Milan on London	92.81
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.11
T T London on Prague	163.87

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 2.

Rodario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Arrived at Falmouth, pair 45/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers August 46/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Arriving paid 46/7-1/2
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment nominal August value 47/

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	17-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 2.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/9
Jan/March, per cwt	12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/10-1/4

LINSEED.

London, August 2.

Linseed, Calcutta. ton.—	
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept.	£17/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta. ton.—	
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct.	£17/18/9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—	
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept.	£15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept.	£18/7/6

LINSEED OIL

London, August 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery buyers Sept/Dec.	27/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl.	28/3

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, August 2.

	This week
Total Bullion	£173,700,000
Public Deposits	12,200,000
Other Deposits	103,500,000
Government Securities	29,200,000
Other Securities	48,400,000
Notes and Coin	56,200,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	275,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	48.56 p. c.

MADHORA SCIONDIA MILLS, LD.

The 12th ordinary general meeting of the Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., was held at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928 showed a loss of Rs. 8,009-13-3. In view of the loss the agents have waived their right to the commission due to them. The Directors in their report stated that the Company had made profits in the first half of the year, but the working in the second was adversely affected owing to bad trade. The report was duly adopted.

The appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director of the Company was confirmed. Messrs. J. A. Wadia and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected Directors.

MATHRADAS MILLS LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the Mathradas Mills, Limited was held at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928, showed a profit of Rs. 1,56,297-9-9. From this sum the Directors recommended Rs. 1,16,000 towards depereciation, Rs. 25,522-15-6 to be reserved for bad and doubtful debts, and Rs. 14,276 towards debenture and brokerage charges. The agents waived their right to the commission due to them. The report was duly adopted.

The appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director was confirmed. Messrs. J. A. Wadia and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected Directors.

KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO. LTD.

The 15th ordinary annual general meeting of the Kastoorchand Mills Company, Limited was held at Curhimbhoy House, Outram Road, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928, showed a profit of Rs. 7,33,949-4-11. From this sum the Directors recommended Rs. 4,85,000 towards depreciation, and Rs. 2,48,949-4-11 to be carried forward. The agents waived their right to the commission due to them. The report was duly adopted.

The appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director of the Company was confirmed. Messrs. J. A. Wadia and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected Directors.

BRADBURY MILLS LTD.

An ordinary annual general meeting of the Bradbury Mills, Limited, was held at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Presiding. The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 1,18,182-13-0. From this amount the Directors utilized Rs. 51,625 in paying a dividend on 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares for the half year ending 31st March, 1925, and have written of depreciation amounting to Rs. 84,200, the balance Rs. 46,357-13-0 has been utilized towards reducing the previous loss. The report was duly adopted.

Messrs. J. A. Wadia and J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy were re-elected Directors.

CEYLON SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

The eleventh ordinary annual general meeting of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, on Wednesday, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928 showed a profit of Rs. 1,39,950-15-2 including the balance of Rs. 221-11-0 brought forward from the last account. From this amount the Directors recommended Rs. 1,01,000 should be utilized towards depreciation, Rs. 38,710-12-4 towards writing of debenture and brokerage charges and Rs. 242-2-10 to be carried forward. The agents waived their right to the commission due to them. The report was duly adopted.

The appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director was confirmed. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was re-elected a Director.

PRAHLAD MILLS LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the Prahlad Mills, Limited was held at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, on Wednesday, Raja Partapgir Narsingirji presiding. The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928, showed a gross profit of Rs. 3,36,481-10-10. The Directors utilized Rs. 67,754-5-3 towards paying the selling agents' commission, Rs. 36,000 towards paying the managing agents' commission, Rs. 72,780-13-1 towards paying a dividend on preference shares from September, 1926 to September, 1927 at 7 per cent per annum, and Rs. 24,514 towards paying on ordinary shares for 6 months ending September, 1927. The Directors appropriated Rs. 2,03,186-13-9 to pay a dividend of Rs. 35,000 on preference shares for the half year ending 31st March, 1928, to pay a dividend of Rs. 17,525 on ordinary shares for the half year ending 31st March, 1928, Rs. 1,12,500 towards depreciation and Rs. 37,228-15-0 towards other expenses, Rs. 932-14-9 was carried forward. The report was duly adopted.

Messrs. R. D. Morarjee and Ambalal Sarabhai were re-elected Directors.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay. ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept £9/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/8/9
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept. £18/17/6

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH WEST BENGAL

INCREASE IN C. P. AND BIHAR LIKELY

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT VIGOROUS IN MALABAR

POONA, August 2.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Thursday, the 2nd instant giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Bay depression ha scaused heavy rain in southwest Bengal and now lies inland with its centre near Barisal. It is likely to travel in a northwesterly direction. Extensive rain has fallen along the Punjab Kumaon-hills. The Arabian Sea current has been vigorous in Malabar and Coorg and has extended in the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and an extension in the Unitted Provinces and into east Central India.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, Port Blair has had 0.6", Bhamo 3.5", Tavoy 2.2", Toungoo 1.4" and Akyab 1.0". Skies are overcast in Tennaserim, Arakan and north Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Bengal and Orissa, and locally in Chota Nagpur and Bihar; Calcutta has had 6.1", Saugor Island 3.5" Burdwan 2.8", Sandheads 1.9", Cox's Bazar 1.5", Cherrapunji 1.3", Chittagong 1.1", Barisal 1.2", Balasore 1.2", Hukitala 1.0", Purnea 0.7", Darbhanga 0.7" and Chaibasa 0.3". Skies are heavily clouded in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west Bihar, southwest Bengal and central Assam, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in Assam and below it in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the United Provinces West and the Central Provinces East, with a few falls in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West; Mussoorie has had 2.8", Dehra Dun 2.0", Mukteswar 1.5", Chakrata 1.7", Pendra 1.1" and Jagdalpur 0.9". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the United Provinces East, Central India East and the Central Provinces West.

Northwest India.—Local rainfall has occurred in the east and north Punjab; Simla has had 1.9", Dharampore 1.1", Dalhousie 0.7" and Murree 0.7". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, lower Sind, Rajputana, the Simla hills and Kashmir, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the northeast Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab East and North and the North-West Frontier Province, and the minimum in the Punjab Southwest. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 109 deg. at Khanpur and Peshawar.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Madras South east and the Madras Coast North; Mercara has had 4.9', Calicut 3.4", Mangalore 1.8", Cochin 1.4", Karwar 1.1", Nizamabad 0.5", Hanamkonda 0.4", Belgaum 0.3", Mysore 0.4", Coimbatore 0.4", and Cuddapah 0.3". Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in excess in parts of Mysore and Madras Southeast. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 100 at Cuddalore.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—August 2nd, Ankamali (Travancore) 6.8"

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN NORTH EAST INDIA

... POONA, Aug. 3.

Yesterdays depression over South Bengal has disappeared after causing extensive rain in Northeast India. The Arabian Sea current continues to be active in South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has bee nnearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Central Provinces East, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in the United Provinces East, Hyderabad North, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras southeast.

Chief amounts are.—Port Blair half an inch, Victoria Point two; Mergui and Rangoon one and a half, Akyab three quarters, Bhamo a half, Cherrapunji six, Bogra and Gaya four, Purnea, Naya Dumka, and Darjeeling two, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati and Dinajpur one and a half, Burdwan and Hazirabd one, Gorakhpur two, Raipur one and a half, Kankar a half, Dhera Dun a quarter, Simla a half, Ambala a quarter, Mercara, Mangalore and Calicut three, Karwar three quarters, Madras and Coonoor a half, and Bangalore, Coimbatore and Masulipatam a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, increase in Upper Burma and extension along near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in Malabar, Coorg, south-east Madras and the east Central Provinces, but is weak over the rest of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces East, Hyderabad North, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras South-east. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Upper Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab, the west United Provinces and the south-west of the Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the north Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Lahore and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in Malabar.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Cawnpore	0.10in.
Ambala	0.19in.
Raipur	1.31in.
Chanda	0.16in.
Ratnagiri	0.12in.
Marmugao	0.29in.
Karwar	0.72in.
Ahmednagar	0.02in.
Sholapur	0.01in.
Belgaum	0.12in.
Aurangabad	0.03in.
Nizamabad	0.10in.
Hyderabad	0.07in.
Bangalore	0.20in.
Mangalore	3.34in.
Calicut	3.05in.
Cochin	1.05in.
Trivandrum	0.09in.
Coimbatore	0.21in.
Madras	0.41in.
Cuddapah	0.34in.
Masulipatam	0.23in.
Cocanada	0.03in.
Colombo	0.28in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Following is the summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3rd August:—

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F) at 8 a.m., 29.719 inches (.016 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day), .673 inches (.033 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, plus .003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 80.5 degrees.

Temprature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m., 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 86.3 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours, 76.8 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m., 82 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day), 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m., W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m., 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 251 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10), 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 0.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 59.02 inches.

Weather Remarks, squally

Owing to heavy land slips at mile 399/8 and 399/3 between Vaniambalam and Nilambur Road, train service between Vaniambalam and Nilambur Road will be suspended from to-day until further advise. Transhipment is impossible.—A. P.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board passed a scheme for the formation of a co-operative society to supply pure milk at cheap rates.—A. P.

GRAND TOUR FOR AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

B. B AND C. I RLY'S NOVEL EXPERIMENT

In conjunction with Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, and with the North Western, East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are making arrangements for an extensive tour of India by special train on the part of Millowners and others at Ahmedabad.

This tour will cover about 4,600 miles and wil take about 40 days. Some of the most important commercial and religious centres in India will be visited. It is probably the longest and most conprehensive tour by special train that has yet been arranged over Indian Railways.

The fares quoted by the Railway are extremely moderate and amount to Rs. 360/5/- for first class, Rs. 180/8- for second class and Rs. 80/13/- for third class passengers. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh has undertaken catering on the train in the strictly orthodox Hindu style and for this purpose, the B. B. & C. I. Railway are fitting up a special vehicle as a Dining-car.

The special train is expected to leave Ahmedabad on August 13th via the B. B. & C. I. Railway's metre gauge line and will visit Chitor, Nathdwara, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur reaching Delhi about the 20th of August. At Delhi the praty will change to the broad gauge special train and will visit the following places:—

Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Kashmir, Saharanpur, Hardwar, Lhaksar, Moradabad, Bareilly, Lucknow, Ajodhya via Barabanki, Fyzabad, Benares, Gaya, Dhanbad, Jherria, Calcutta, Puri, Patna, Chunar, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Muttra, Kotah, Dakore and Ahmedabad.

The special tour is also open to any other persons who desire to join it on application to the Station Master, Ahmedabad, or to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay. It is anticipated that the experiment will prove to be a great success.

It is understood that the party indend to utilise this tour for the purpose of business as well as pleasure and will take the opportunity of making a study of the various markets and of preparing data that will be useful to them in their business.

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

The Half-Weekly weather and crop reports for the 2nd inst. is as under:—

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Flowering of cotton plants advanced.

Ferozpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally—Cotton plants making good progress. Kharif sowings continue.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain—All crops doing well. Kharif sowings continue.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally—All crops suffering from little rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain.—More rain wanted generally—Sowing of food grains commenced in some parts.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain—All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain—Cotton plants making good progress. Sowing of jowar has been completed but not doing well. Insects doing harm.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia. Cloudy, but no rain—Cotton plants healthy. Cotton plants making slow progress. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain—Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally—Cotton plants healhty. All crops doing well.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain—Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Continues cloudy.—Cotton plants making good progress.

Barsi.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Mornings co'd and dewy—Smaller area for cotton sown this year. Food grains prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes—Food grains prospects improving.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally—All crops doing well. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

SEVEN VILLAGES COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Moscow.—Seven villages in Amur flood area have completely disappeared. Parliminary estimates of losses in the whole area aggregate to a total of ten million roubles. The waters of Amur have begun to fall.—Reuter.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Waltair on Aug. 1 and inspected the site of the new cantonment and harbour works.

Sir Sultan Ahmed has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University.—A. P.

KING AMANULLAH'S TOUR

"RIYASAT" PHOTO ALBUM

We have received from the "Riyasat" of Delhi a prettily printed album containing photos in connection with the recent tour of Their Majesties King Amanullah and Queen Suraiya. The album is priced at Rs. 2-8-0. The proprietors of the "Riyasat" deserve to be congratulated on their enterprise.

GRIEVANCES OF MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBE TAKING AGAINST SUPERVISING STAFF

DELHI, August 2.

Following the representations recently made by Municipal scavengers, the President of the Municipality has appointed a Departmental Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. Sohanlal and Dr. Sethna, Secretary, and Health Officer to the Municipality, respectively, to enquire into the grievances of the men and the allegations of acceptance of bribes against the supervising staff. The Committee meets on Monday. In the meanwhile scavengers have been asked not to give any bribes and the supervising staff have been warned against taking such illegal gratifications.—A. P.

IN CASE OF REPRESSION

SUGGESION FROM LONDON

LONDON, July 30.

At a meeting of the Indian National Congress, London branch, on Saturday, Mr. Pulin Seal presiding, discussion took place on the Bardoli situation and what Indians in London can do. It was decided to convene a public meeting with M. Mohammad Ali as the principal speaker and to make further efforts to collect funds. The Secretary announced the collection of £50 of which £40 had been sent.

The meeting passed the following resolution heartily supporting "the Congress committees in India in their determination to organise and start no-tax campaigns simultaneously in selected areas in different provinces as soon as the Government of Bombay takes to violence and repression to kill the movement in Bardoli."

M. Mahammad Ali spoke at length and urged as a first step, that Indians in London should get busy in securing all Indians as members of the local Congress Committee.—"Forward" Special Cable.

A MALE CHILD

"I have great pleasure in communicating to you that as a result of my administering only one bottle of Kesari's LODHRA, which I purchased from your Bombay agent, one of the Ladies in my house got completely cured of her Dysmenorrhoea and has delivered a male child three months back, I have no doubt that Kesari's Lodhra is proving to be an invaluable Saviour of the Fair Sex."

Writ s Mr. M. R RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, B. A., Government Observatory, Alibag (Bombay) on 1st July 1928.

Kesari's **LODHRA**—A Divine Gift in Medicinal Form.

Manufactured by **KESARI KUTEERAM**, Madras.

Local Agents:—N. MAGANLAL & Co., 49, Esplanade Road above West End Watch Co.

? **Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?**

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

RECOVERED ON BULLISH BOLL-WEEVIL REPORT—LARGE CROP ESTIMATES-SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING FUTURES 22 TO 15 POINTS LOWER.

NEW YORK, Aug 2.

The New York futures market opened steady and recovered 27 points on short covering on bullish boll weevil report particularly in Arkansas. At this level a number of pdivate crop estimates were published indicating a crop of 15 million bales. These reports encouraged long liquidation, Southern Hedge—Selling was also witnessed for the first time this season and prices suickly wiped off the early improvement and closed easy at a decline of 22 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 19.70c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 18 to 16 points. Spot Cotton points declined 17 points to 19.61c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

January Highest 19.61—(12-03 p.m.) Lowest 19.16 (at the close.)

October Highest 19.89—Lowest 19.43.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under.—

"Favour scale down buying for long pull."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on insects damage reports, but reacted later on Bearish crop estimates and Southern hedge selling".

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, August 2.
October	19.43—.22
December	19.29—.15
January	19.16—.18
March	19.22—.18
May	19.15—.20
Middling Spot	19.70—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, August 2.
October	18.90—.18
January	18.85—.16
Middling Spot	19.61—.17

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	19.65
January	19.36
March	19.40
New York. Noon Call.	
October	19.76
January	19.50
March	19.56
New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.	
October	19.06
January	18.99
March	19.00

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 2-8-28	3000	26000
,, Yesterday do	3000	8000
Exports to date do.	—19000	45000
Stock at Ports 27-7-28	625000	994000
,, Interior Towns do.	329000	372000
,, Liverpool 27-7-28	773000	1212000
Visible Supply 27-7-28	2285000	3411000
Quantity in Sight do.	14265000	19255009

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3.	
Wheat	689	cwts.
Linseed	2,625	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	959	,,
Gingellyseed	230	,,
Poppyseed	94	,,
Groundnuts	3,203	,,
Castorseed	2,792	,,
Rice	1,939	,,
Myrabollams	795	,,
Cottonseed	4,066	,,
Mowraseed	3,811	,,
Gram	1,372	,,
Joowar	7,121	,,
Barley	29	,,
Bajree	1,173	,,
Coal	1,428	tons.

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3. To-day	Total.
Broach July/Aug	1,700	9,700

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 49|6; highest Rs. 49|7; closing Rs. 48|14|6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48|6; highest Rs. 48|8; closing Rs. 48|2.

Cottonseeds January delivery:—Opening Rs. 4|9|3; closing Rs. 4|9|3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 55|11|6; highest Rs. 55|14; lowest Rs. 55|9|6; closing Rs. 55|10.

LIVERPOOL

HEAVY GENERAL SELLING—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORT—FUTURES 19 TO 15 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, August 2.

The Liverpool futures opened easy at a decline of 22 points on reports of favourable weather. There was heavy general selling but short covering absorbed the offerings. The market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 19 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 27 points to 10.85d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices, were reduced by 25 points. Empire futures declined 15 to 17 points and Egyptians closed at a decline of 2 to 1 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation, Warm.

(2) Fairy heavy selling.

Weather is favourable, but bullish bold Weevil report Arkansas.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9.30. a.m.—"No rains, warmer. West Belt partly cloudy balance "Entire Belt generally fair."

10-.05 a.m.—"Think decline has been too rapid, but unless Bureau under 15,000,000 Bales will be lower."

The following cable is from Dallas, Texas:—

"Crop prospects good. Think if no Boll-weevil damage within 2 weeks 15,000,000 Bales assured. Best opinions think market will go lower."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Crop accounts continue favourable, but think decline has been too rapid."

(2) "Doubt whether Bureau will confirm private estimates, think trade should start buying."

(3) "Most estimates now around 15 millions."

LATEST WEATHER OVER THE COTTON BELT.

LIVERPOOL Aug. 3.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Light rains, West Texas, Montgomery (Alabama) New Orleans, West Belt partly cloudy."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, August 2.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.50	—.25
Scinde, Fine	8.75	—.25
Scinde, Superfine	8.00	—.25
Bengal, Good	7.25	—.25
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50	—.25
Bengal, Fine	7.75	—.25
Oomra, Good	7.80	—.25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.10	—.25
Oomra, Sine	8.40	—.25
Broach, Fully Good	8.95	—.25
Broach, Fine	9.20	—.25
Broach, Superfine	9.45	—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, August 2.	
August	17.96	—.02
September	18.26	—.02
October	18.41	—.02
November	18.41	—.02
December	18.57	—.01
January	18.55	—.01
February	18.55	—.01
March	18.66	—.01
April	18.66	—.01
May	18.71	—.01
June	18.71	—.01
July	18.80	—.08
August	18.80	—.49
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.85	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, August 2. Opening	Closing
August		10.37—.20
September		10.34—.19
October	10.26	10.27—.19
November		10.19—.18
December		10.18—.18
January	10.17	10.20—.18
February		10.21—.16
March	10.18	10.22—.16
April		10.22—.16
May	10.18	10.22—.16
June		10.20—.15
July		10.18—.15
August		10.16—.14
Middling Spot		10.85—.27

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, August 2. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

BOMBAY.

HEAVY SHORT COVERING—FIRM LIVERPOOL OPENING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, August 3.

In sympathy with a further decline of 18 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 368/ for Broach A/M. delivery. There was active covering and prices gradually improved to Rs. 372/ Liverpool opened firm at prices unchanged and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A	352
Broach A/M.	374/8
Oomra D/J.	341
Bengal D/J.	306

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The forward market opened at Rs. 374 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved on short covering. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A. 352/8. ...
Broach A/M. 375/12. ...
Oomra D/J. 343.
Bengal D/J. 304.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
August	228.80—0.20
November	229.40—0.20
February	229.90—1.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
Bengal Dec/Jan	301
Broach Apl/May	374
Broach July/Aug	353
Oomra Dec/Jan	340

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	301	294	287	279
S./P.	299	292	285	277
Rajputana	301	294	287	271
Broach	376	371	361	354
S./D.	371	366	359	352
P./A.	384	379	372	364
K./V.	367	362	357	350
Dholera	364	359	354	347
Kalajin	362	359	354	347
Cutch		367	362	355
Surat	427	422	417	412
Rajpipla	423	418	413	408
Navsari	447	442	437	432
Oomra No. 3	353	346	339	329
C. P. No. 1	375	368	361	351
Khandesh				
C. P. No 2	364	357	350	340
Muthia				
Southern		361	356	349 342
Comptah			376	369 356

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Aug. 3.	
100	Forbes & Co.	Bhilwara	280
200	Volkart Bros.	Nagar	303
200	Do.	Bengal	303
200	Do.	Malkapur	328
200	Do.	Khandesh	300
200	Do.	Murtizapur	290
200	Japan T. & Co.	Wun	344
400	Do.	Berar	308 310
200	Do.	Malkapur	308
200	Do.	Katol	362
200	G. G. Kesha	C. P. No. 1	340
200	Do	Darwah	348
200	Nisso & Co.	Malkapur	307
100	Do.	Dholera	340
100	Do.	Muthia	280
200	K. C. Devchand & Co.	Broach	360
100	N. Fatehalji	Nagar	280
100	Do.	Lasur	381

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 2.

Silver—Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	27-1/4
Forward	27-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb.

Spot 0 9-7/16 sellers

ELPHINSTONE SPG. AND WG CO., LTD.

The 9th ordinary general meeting of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Thursday, Sir Victor Sassoon presiding.

The Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1928, showed a profit, subject to depreciation of Rs. 2,94,176-7-1. The Directors proposed to allocate the whole of this sum towards arrears of depreciation. The report was duly adopted.

Messrs. Albert Raymond, Osman Sobani, and H. P. Mody were re-elected Directors.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
London Ready	27 4 0
London Forward	27 4 0
American Cent	59 5 0
China Opening	2 8 4
China Closing	2 8 2
Ready	61 14 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now.
1 Sawan	61/14	61/15	61/11	61/11
2 Sawan	61/15	62/	61/12	61/12
Tejimundi	0/14/0			
Bhadon	61/15	62/	61/12	61/12
Tejimundi	1/4			

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India and China were sellers at higher rate. India bought. Undertone easier but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 6
1 Sawan	21 7 3
2 Sawan	21 7 9
National City	21 9 0
N. Manordas	21 8 6
N. Motilal	21 7 6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 3.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
E C T T 277-3/4.
Banks selling T T 277-1/4.
Banks buying T T 276.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125.
Banks buying 60 Days 122

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 139.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 182.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.85-1/2 2nd inst.
Shanghai—London 2/8 5/16 3rd inst.
London—Japan 1/10 5/16 2nd inst.
London—Paris 124.10| 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 34.90 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.22 2nd inst.
London—Italy 92.80 2nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 2nd inst.: £4-4.11.1/2 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/4 2nd inst.; 27-1/4 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/4 2nd inst.. 27-1/4 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-3/8 2nd inst. 59-1/2 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 9/32 per cent 2nd inst.; 4 9/32 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4/1-2 per cent 2nd inst.; 4-1/2 per cent 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.
3 mos. 2-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/11.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-37 Rs. 94.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-4

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|15.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|1.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates.—16 Aug. sett.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/10/6 1945/55 Rs. 105/14/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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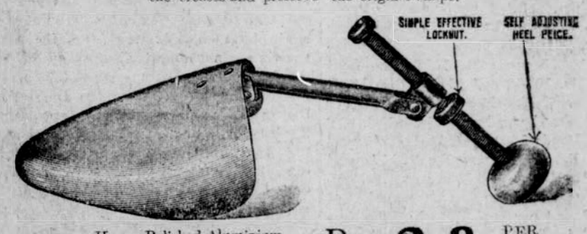

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KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

249, Hornby Road, Post Box 106, BOMBAY.

Simple Statement of Facts.

An educated Parsi gentleman of very high status Bombay, writes:—
(Name and Address on application)

In the interests of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to put the following facts in writing:—A sister of mine was declared to be suffering from Uterine tumour, anaemia, and profuse and early period with dyspepsia by Medical practitioners, and an operation seemed inevitable for the first-named disease, but the anaemic condition of the patient stood between her and the operation. To find a way out of the dilemma, we consulted Dr. D. D. S. TANDON in order to try Homoeopathic remedies. I am glad to say that Dr. TANDON has succeeded in bringing about a wonderful change in the patient's condition. All her old troubles have left her except anaemia, for which Dr. TANDON continues to treat her. During the course of treatment which has now lasted over four months, we found Dr. TANDON a very experienced and able Homoeopath, rising equal to emergencies of the occasion, full of sympathy and courtesy.

Bombay, 26th July, 192— (Sd.)

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath, Chawpati, Bombay.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

3 Months discounts 4-9/32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-1/2 per cent.
One Month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, Aug. 1.
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).

Wheat Ready	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Wheat Assuj	4 11 6
Gram Ready	4 0 0 to 4 2 0
Gram Bhadon	4 11 6
Gram Assuj	4 3 0
Barley Ready	3 2 0
Barley Assuj	3 4 6
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 9 0
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 7 0

TRADE & FINANCE.

FURTHER CONTRACTION IN THE TRADE DEMAND

LABOUR DISPUTES EXERCISE GRAVE EFFECTON SHARE VALUES

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 3.

MONEY.

Although there were minor fluctuations over the month end, money continues to exhibit easiness with the rates for call funds ranging around 2½ to 2 3/4 per cent. There has been a further contraction in the trade demand amounting to Rs. 206.65 lacs The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 to 2¼ per cent. three months 2½ per cent. four months 2 3/4 per cent. and five to six months 3 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th July 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 322.18 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 22,75,69,000 as compared with Rs. 32.45 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.41, an increase of 3.43 per cent. over last week. Government securities Loans and Cash credits have all decreased by Rs. 18.57 lacs, Rs. 34.20 lacs and Rs. 84.59 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 9.15 lacs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased by Rs. 92.85 lacs to Rs. 6 29 crores and by Rs. 98.91 lacs to Rs. 73.25 crores respectively. The bank rate is unaltered at 5 per cent.

The new 4½ per cent Government Loans will be opened for subscription on Tuesday the 7th August. All present indications point to a willing response on the part of the investing public.

A review of the Government loans issued during the past decade reveals the fact that on the whole these loans have afforded capital appreciation to their buyers and proven profitable investments.

Further to this it should be borne in mind that money rates in world markets are distinctly tending toward lower leve's and would have reached them earlier had it not been for the present monetary conditions in the United States of America. Therefore, the yields of the present loans, which closely approximate those of Government loans elsewhere should prove attractive.

With excellent prospects for the present monsoon and the favourable prices received for staple exports the foregoing considerations should bear weight with prospective subscribers.

The demand for 1928 Bonds which show a rise of approximately 3 annas per cent will probably result in fairly large conversions.

Prior to the 2nd August settlement some improvement was noted in the gilt-edged market, but this proved to be brief and most issues, notably 3-1/2 per cent., registered declines. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper after improving to Rs. 74-1 declined to Rs. 73-10. 1945-55 Loan receded to Rs. 105-15. 5 per cent. 1935 Loan kept steady at Rs. 109-12 and 1933 at Rs. 102-2. 5-1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds after easing to Rs. 105-5 closed steady at Rs. 105-8. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102-14 and Rs. 103-14, and 1932 at Rs. 105-1. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan were placed at Rs. 110-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further eased to Rs. 85-10 and 1934-37 to Rs. 93-4.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been inherently steady throughout the week with an improved turnover, particularly for forward deliveries. There is no change in the rates, sellers being quoted at 1s. 5-7/31. and buyers at 1s. 5-29/32d. Calcutta advices indicated a steady feeling there as well. A fair amount of bullion T.T. was placed locally, chiefly for forward deliveries. Towards the close, the position of near delivery was somewhat quieter, following firmer money rates in London. The following are the forward rates:—August 1s. 5-7/8d.; September 1s. 5-29/32d.; October 1s. 5-15/16d.; November 1s. 5-31/32d, December 1s. 6d. and January 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from 4.85-25/32 dols. to 4.85-1/2 dols. French francs, the Belgo and the Italian lira were all steady at about 124.11, 34.90 and 92.80 respectively.

All tenders for sterling received on the 1st August 1928 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 8th August 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market remained quiet and easy throughout due to steadiness in sterling exchange, pre-settlement conditions and the continued poor offtake, of about 10,000 tolas a day. Ready shows a net decline of half an anna per tola, closing at Rs. 21-7-0. While some business was done for forward, there was but a small amount of trading in near. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 2-1/2 lacs tolas. The quotation for sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 13-7-6 and Rs. 13-7-9 for ready and forward. The price of gold in London remained unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. during the week. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready and 2nd August settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 1st September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £12,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 676,322 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,500.

SILVER.

Extreme dullness and declining prices have characterised the silver market during the period under report interrupted only by momentary activity on one or two occasions. The speculation rife in Shanghai last week, has been greatly curbed and following this our market has remained more or less dormant. The price of ready which opened at Rs. 62-8 touched a high of Rs. 62-10, but at this level reacted and declined finally to Rs. 62-0. There was very little interest evinced by either America or China during the major part of the week, though towards the end both operated to some extent. Trading has again been on a limited scale, the offtake remaining unchanged at a scant 80 bars. Stocks on hand are unimproved in the neighbourhood of 1700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London opened at 2s. 8-1/2d., but declined and closed at 2s. 8-1/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 27-1/2 and 27-1/4d. for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62-10 and Rs. 62-0 for ready, Rs. 62-7 and Rs. 61-14 for 6th August settlement and Rs. 62 8 and Rs. 61-15 for 3rd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £100,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visibe supply from London to India is about £530,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 520 bars and Rs. 57,897 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £67,000. Tata Hydros after improving from Rs. 1,078-12 to Rs. 1,086-4 declined and closed at Rs. 1,07..8. Alcocks were down to Rs. 353-12. Bombay Burma Trading shares remained steady at Rs. 151-4. Steam shares rose from Rs. 783-12 to Rs. 797-8 but closed at Rs. 781-4 x.d. Bombay Tramway shares were also steady Bombay steams closing at Rs. 282-8 and Scindia steam at Rs. 14-7. Cement shares were quiet Bundis closing at Rs. 24-4, Indian Cements at Rs. 358-1-2, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 261-4 with defds. at Rs. 935. Among railway shares Cen. Prov. eased from Rs. 108-8 x.d. to Rs. 102 x.d. Other shares were unchanged in prices.

The current quotations for bank shares were maintained and are as follows:—Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 1,462-8 and Contributories at Rs. 361-4 x.d. Bank of India shares went into ex-dividend at 94, while those of the Central Bank were steady at Rs. 25-12.

SHARES.

The unfortunate continuance of strikes and the renewed labour disputes have exercised a grave effect on the share market where a majority of issues in both cotton mill and miscellaneous sections showed recessions. The sharp decline in the price of raw cotton also contributed to the marked weakness in cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 880-890-872/8; Century 402/8-410-400; Central India Rs. 505-512/8-505; Crescent Rs. 156/4-161/4-157/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 833/8-865-853/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 236/4-241/4-238/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 381/4-387/8-382/8; Kohinoor Rs. 237/8-242/8-236/4; Madhowji Rs. 70-72/8-70; New Great Rs. 255-260-253/12; Pearls Rs. 566/4-560-563/12-555; Simplex Rs. 118/12-122/8-118/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 478/12-482/8-472/8.

Conflicting rumours regarding the present conditions of Jamshedpur Strike weakened Tata Steel shares and the rest of the market acted sympathetically. Tata Iron Ordvs. declined from Rs. 76-10 to Rs. 73-12 and Defds. from Rs. 281-4 to Rs. 266 4. Andhra Valleys also fell from Rs. 712-8 to Rs. 700.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

A serious decline in the prices of raw material has more or less upset the yarn market to such an extent that a certain amount of nervousness has been created amongst the dealers, as a result of which they do not show any inclination to make forward purchases of any yarns even though very low and attractive rates may be offered. They believe that the decline may very likely be carried yet further and so long as the decline continues it will be against their interest to hurry up any sort of purchases. They therefore buy only just sufficient for their requirements and that too from stock or near deliveries. On the other hand most of them have been busy clearing off their stocks at the best market rates with a view to be able to make fresh purchases when market becomes steady and they think it safer to take risk in business. This has naturally caused a decline in prices of yarns further and the turnover as a consequence has been very limited. Reports from consuming districts have been very poor and discouraging and demand has been reported to be very slack. In spite of continuance of the mill strike there has been no improvement in the offtake so far and on account of absence of satisfactory buying the prices in all kinds of yarns have been showing a continued decline.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been practically no business for forward deliveries during the week under review and dealers are very busy in clearing their stock lots as quickly as possible. As soon as market settles down it is hoped that the enquiries will increased and if Manchester prices are reasonable further business will be possible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined in sympathy with cotton and the Japanese import houses have been busy in offering the Japanese and Shanghai yarns at about Rs. 10 to 15 lower per bale than before. This has been affecting the local market and it renders the Manchester yarn business almost difficult, as the prices offered for single and two-fold yarns of Japanese and Shanghai mills are much lower than those of English yarns for similar counts. Forward business however has been very small in the absence of buyers. Sampin has further declined and now quotes 235 whereas the exchange has been slightly weak at 125-1/2.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Manufacturers have been showing eagerness to thrust further business and this factor combined with the heavy stocks and the very restricted demand has been affecting the prices in the local market which have been regularly declining and no improvement seems to be yet in sight.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been various rumours about the mill strike coming to an end very shortly and efforts have been constantly made from both the sides to arrive at a settlement but yet there are no definite signs. It is believed however in reliable circles that a settlement will be possible during the next few days.

Reports from Ahmedabad are also not encouraging as the recent decline in cotton has affected the market as well as various producing and consuming centres.

While it is possible that a further decline in raw material may be experienced we are in favour of making purchases in yarns at every decline.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE).

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The American market this week has ruled very weak and shows a nett decline of over a cent and a half in prices since our last Review. With the exception of Monday when the market has slightly rallied on short-covering, the prices have declined everyday on liquidation and aggressive selling stimulated by very large private crop estimates, favourable weather, hedge-selling and issuance of Hester's figure of a large carryover. The American cotton season ended on July 31, and Secretary Col. Hester published the cotton balance-sheet showing the world's consumption of American cotton during the year as 15,838,000 bales and the carryover at the end of the year as 5,298,000 bales both including linters. This compares with the world's consumption of 17,428,000 bales and the carryover of 7,238,000 bales as published at the end of the previous year. It would appear that in spite of the poor trade and smaller consumption latterly reported, the world's consumption figure has not much fallen off the earlier 16 million expectation and the carryover also is not so large comparatively but as it turned out to be larger than the general expectation of below 5 million bales, it has been construed bearish. The government weekly weather report issued on Wednesday last has been generally favourable. Regarding the feared lockout in Lancashire, it is now reported that the dispute is settled. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 21.11 on the 27th ultimo and the lowest 19.43 on the 2nd instant, the range for the week being 168 points.

The first American government estimate of the crop will be issued on the 8th instant. Several private estimates received during the week are:—

J. W. Jay and Co: condition 69.6 per cent; Watkins Bureau: crop estimate 14,900,000 bales; Miss Giles: condition 70.3 per cent and crop estimate 15120,000 bales; A. Norden and Co: condition 68 per cent; McFadden Bros: condition 70.9 per cent. and crop estimate 15,106,000 bales; Southern Cotton Co: condition 68.8 per cent. and crop estimate 16,242,000 bales; Japan Cotton Trading Co.: condition 69.4 per cent., crop estimate 14,635,000 bales; Clement Curtis nad Co: condition 68.5 per cent, crop estimate 14,894,000 bales. In connection with the government estimate to be issued, it is reported that two estimates will be given, one based on acreage 46,695,000 and another based on acreage after deducting 10 years average abandonment from it.

Our local market closes Rs. 29 lower. The market here also was very weak being influenced by the continued weakness in New York and Liverpool markets coupled with consequent Bazar operators selling and unloading of long accounts. The highest rate for Broach A.|May touched during the week was Rs 403 on the 30th ult. and the lowest Rs. 367-1|2 on the 2nd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 35-1|2. Regarding the prolonged mills strike here, some mills have decided to resume work from the 6th instant. Rains have been satisfactory in the cotton districts. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach A.|May Rs. 375, Broach J.|Aug. Rs. 352; Oomra Dec.|Jan. Rs. 341-1|2; Bengal Dec.|Jan. Rs. 301-1|2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 2nd August 1928 are 3,402,258 bales against 3,093,199 bales last year and Exports total 2,102,023 bales against 1,921,941 last year while local mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 453,534 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 2nd August is estimated at 1,160,043 bales against 523,172 bales same time last year.

The recent precipitous decline has been chiefly due to private crop estimates being very much larger than was generally expecte dand the present prices appear to discount a crop of about 15 million bales. The tone of the market is nervous and demoralised. The Official Bureau Report is being awaited with more than usual interest as it will show whether it agrees with the large figures of the private estimates or is in opposition to them as was the case last year as also last month regarding this season's acreage report. It must be remembered that the extent of the Boll weevil damage is not now reported in the weekly weather reports but damage from this source if any will be included in the Official Bureau report. The cables since the middle of this week are mostly bearish though some of them speak of selling being overdone. The feeling however continues to remain weak although it is realised that the decline has been too rapid and the market may react due to adjustment before the Bureau.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

125 B. Burma No. 1 x.d.	283	12	0
10 Br. India Insurance	7	4	0
50 Tramway Pref.	70	0	0
250 Bombay Steam	283	12	0
50 Bombay Telephone X.D.	53	0	0
10 Bundi Cement	24	8	0
100 Indian Cement	356	4	0
190 United Cement	100	0	0
10 Central India Mining	13	12	0
£1 Eastern Chemical Ord.	4	8	0
sh. 2 do. do. Defd.	1	4	0
100 Katni Ordinary	261	4	0
100 Katni Deferred	930	0	0
25 New India Insur.	20	0	0
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16	0	0
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13	8	0
50 Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	85	0	0
10 Shivrajpur	30	0	0
15 Scindia Steam	14	7	0
75 Tata Iron Deferred	261	14	0
990 Tata Iron Deferred	261	14	0
90 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139	0	0
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	91	0	0
100 Tata Hydro	1073	12	0
100 Tata Oil	32	0	0
100 Tata Power Ord.	513	12	0
1000 Tata Power Pref.	917	8	0
Tata Iron Ordy.	73	12	0

Miss Beatrice Lillie advises PHOSFERINE

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Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTENSIVE SELLING PRESUPE--CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED

SHORT COVERED AT THE DECLINE

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet to-day with further long liquidation and some short selling. At the decline there was some covering and priced closed with some recovery. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 875 but declined to Rs. 861/4. At this level prices recovered on short covering and closed at Rs. 870/-. Fazal opened at Rs. 853/12 but declined Rs.10/- on heavy selling pressure. Prices improved from thits level and closed at Rs. 848/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 557/8 and after declining to Rs. 547/8 recovered to Rs. 552/8. Century opened at Rs. 402/8 but slumped to Rs.393/12 and closed at a small rally at Rs. 395/10. Nagpur closed at Rs. 5014, Swadesh at Rs. 470/10 and Simplex at Rs. 117/8. Tata Iron Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 266/4 but declined on considerable liquidation owing to little prospect for the unfortunte end of the lockout at Jamshedpur. At this level trere was some covering by shorts which improved prices to Rs. 261/14. Ordinary opened at Rs. 73/12 and after declining to Rs. 72/- closed at Rs. 73/12. Hydros were easy. There was very little business for cash delivery. Kasturchand Shares opened at Rs. 19/12 but closed at Rs. 19/8. Central Bank Shares opened at Rs. 25/10 but closed at Rs. 25/12. Tata Power Ordinary opened at Rs. 518/12 but closed at Rs. 513/12. Andhra Valley Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 700/- but closed at Rs. 695/- New India Insurance Shares opened at Rs. 20/8 but closed at Rs. 20/-. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 91/4 but closed at Rs. 92/- Port Canning Shares improved Rs. 2/- after opening at Rs. 675/-. Tata Ord. opened at Rs. 32/- but closed As. 0/4/- lower. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 238/12 but closed easy at Rs. 232/8. Alcocks opened at Rs. 352/8 but closed at Rs. 351/4. Bombay Burma improved Rs. 2/8 after opening at Rs. 781/4. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 354/6 but closed at Rs. 356/4 Shivrajpur were quiet at Rs. 30/- Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1077/8 but closed at a decline of Rs. 5/.

The undertone of the market is easy and longs are liquidating their holdings. Bears are trying to depress prices and as the confidence is impaired it is very likely that selling pressures may increasing causing further decline.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
100 Ahmed. Advance	382	8	0
50 Apollo	7	0	0
500 Bombay Cotton	241	4	0
200 Bombay Dyeing	870	0	0
200 Fazulbhoy	848	12	0
250 Century	395	10	0
100 Colaba Land	132	8	0
500 Central India Pref	486	4	0
100 Coorla	160	0	0
100 Crescent	152	8	0
250 Currim	190	0	0
500 David	240	0	0
	580	0	0
250 Dawn	96	4	0
200 Edward Sassoon	0	12	6
10 E. D. Sassoon	14	0	0
100 Elphinstone	122	8	0
50 Finlay	335	0	0
500 F. Petit	20	0	0
100 Globe	122	8	0
100 Gokak	232	8	0
100 Indian Bleaching	591	4	0
25 Central India	382	8	0
100 Indore Malwa	37	8	0
250 Jamshed Mfg.	19	8	0
50 Kasturchand	95	0	0
100 Khatau	230	0	0
100 Kohinoor	1725	0	0
100 Laxmi Cotton	8	0	0
100 Madhavrai Sed.	70	0	0
100 Madhowji	1500	0	0
100 Manekji Petit	80	0	0
100 Meyer Sassoon	1700	0	0
100 Morarji	251	4	0
200 New Great	115	0	0
100 New City	552	8	0
200 Pearls	117	8	0
250 Simplex	6600	0	0
100 Sholapur	122	8	0
50 Sawan	470	10	0
250 Swadeshi	53	0	0
500 Tata Mill	2700	0	0
500 Vishnu Cotton			

BANKS.

500 Imperial X.D.	1462	8	0
50 India X.D.	94	0	0
£5 Eastern	93	0	0
£12-1|2 National Bank	£52-1|2		

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej	932	8	0
100 Amritsar Patti	138	0	0
100 Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102	8	0
100 Dhond Baramati	101	0	0
100 Guzerat Rly.	91	0	0
100 Hoshiarpur	97	8	0
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95	0	0
90 Mandhra Bhor	77	0	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97	0	0
100 Sialkote	102	0	0
100 Sindh Lt. Rly.	140	0	0
100 Upper Sindh	88	8	0
500 Tapti Valley	720	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	143	0	0
100 Andhra Valley	695	0	0
100 Alcock	352	8	0
125 B. Burma x.d.	783	12	0

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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WHO PROLONGS MILL STRIKE?

MR. JOSHI ON HOLLOWNESS OF OWNERS' PRETENSIONS

LONGER HOURS AND LESS WAGES

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Joint Mill Strike Committee has sent to us the following official communique on the owners' new scheme:—

Absolutely misleading reports have appeared in the press regarding the demands of the workers and the owners reply in the form of standardisation of wages and rules. The most important demand on the side of the workers is purely defensive demand and it is that no cut in wages can be admitted, when the standard of living and wages are already below the jail or not much better than famine-level. The standardisation scheme which is a reply to this defensive demand has been grossly and wrongly described by the owners as giving increases, where the wages were low and pulling down the wages, where they are considered by the owners to be high. This representation by the owners is a mere hoax on the public. The scheme is called a standardisation scheme, but in essence it is a scheme for reduction of wages. Had it not been so standardised, as such would not have resulted, as it does in this case in an all round cut in wages or a saving in wages bill. The scheme is an extremely technical affair but its total effect on the workers may be put thus.

MORE THAN 12,000 UNEMPLOYED.

The standardisation scheme will throw about from 10,000 to 12,000 workers on the unemployed market.

In the spinning section alone where the wages range is very low, starting from Rs. 17 even and in no case going over Rs. 25 for the bulk of the workers, the new scheme takes from the workers Rs. 2 to 3 lacs per month by way of reduction in wages and displacement of workers. The new scheme of the owners is simply a scheme for reduction of wages in respect of the weavers. A cut varying between 20 to 3 per cent according to our estimate made in the weavers wage, thus forcing him down to the low level of the spinners' wage. An impression is being created in the public by incorrect statements, clothed in illusive language, that the low wage of the spinner is raised up and it is met by a small cut on the weavers' wage where it is supposed to be high. But nothing of the kind has been done. On the contrary, both the spinner and the weaver, are made victims of heavy retrenchment speeding up and heavy reduction in the total wage bill amounting to 2 to 3 lacs per month on the spinning section and 20 to 30 per cent. cut on the weaving section, as said above.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

While framing the scheme and basing their calculations of the weavers wage on the new system, the owners have hidden a portion of the resultant cut in a nice way. Apart from the direct wage—rate that is cut, they have taken for their purposes of wage-calculation the loom speed at a level, where looms in Bombay are not ordinarily run or on a level where the old looms which form the majority of the Bombay Mills cannot run, nor can the cloth be woven by the weaver without high breakages and damage leading to a fall in production and therefore wages, over-exhaustion of the weaver etc. where the looms can be run on the high speed calculated by the owners, the weaver would get exhausted due to the increased strain of a fast loom, without getting any compensating increase in wages. So calculations of wages based on a speed on which the bulk of the looms are not or cannot be run are to that extent deceptive and faulty, in that they reduce earnings on increased production for which a scheme provides on payment without clearly and honestly showing that this being done.

PROLONGATION OF HOURS.

Another effect of the scheme is prolongation of the hours of work in the case of 12,000 workers. This big group, distributed in various sections had been working uptil now or 8 1/2 hours a day and whenever they worked more they used to get overtime pay. The new scheme compels these men to work 10 hours a day without the compensating over-time rate, paid uptil now. Thus 12,000 men are going to suffer a cut in wage of 22 per cent. and enhanced, hours of work.

These are the most outstanding features of the new terms of the owners, besides the rules and regulations, under which the worker is virtually reduced to the status of prisoner. One of the conditions of service under which the workers are asked to work empowers the Manager of a Mill to forfeit the whole of a workers' earnings even upto two months. Such fines and forfeitures cannot be said to be equitable or just.

OWNERS GO BACK ON THEIR WORK.

When the workers commenced their strike the owners made too much of not getting previous notice of the workers intention to strike, though the owners were entitled to no such notice, as they had broken the contract by changing rates and cutting wages without even a day's notice. One expected to find some sane provision regarding this in the owners' new scheme. But, the public, we expect, will be surprised to hear that in one rule the owners claim one month's notice all things on earth that the worker may like to do, and in another they absolve themselves of any obligation to give notice to the workers if they think of closing any department or stopping any group of workers from attending the mill. Could a more oppressive scheme be produced?

OWNERS TO BLAME.

The workers are prepared to prove the disastrous effects of the owners' standardisation scheme, and to prove also that nothing warrants the introduction of such rates and rules and regulations. But it is the owners, not the workers, who have frustrated every efforts of official and non-official persons and bodies to these things being brought before the public in an authentic manner, lest, they fear, the myth of their losses may be exploded and the secrets of their concoctions and injustice of their demands may come before the public eye. It is the owners, who turned a cold shoulder to the General Member's proposals to enquire into the wage reductions, to the Conciliation Board of the Corporation and the efforts of several Committees and respectable citizens. The owners have opposed every efforts of honourable settlement and insist on their complete pound of flesh. The responsibility will rest on their hands if their reported attempt to reopen mills on the terms already rejected by the workers leads to more bitterness and suffering for the workers. If they are thinking of conquest by starving out the workers, it will only mean, if it comes at all, a temporary lull.

BOGEY OF LOSSES.

The owners have moved heaven and earth to get protection or reduce wages on false and exaggerated representations of the supposed ruin to which the industry is being driven. We have in our previous communiques, already showed that the bogey of losses is a mere fake, and even if true, it cannot be due to the wages factor of the Bombay worker. But, fortunately the figures for 1927 working lay bare the hollowness of the plea that the "premier industry is going into ruin."

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 44,169, already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 44,169; Mr. Shantidas A. Shah Rs. 1,001; Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Erulkar Rs. 101; Bai Meherbai Nosherwan Pherozeshaw Dubash Rs. 25; The New Vishranti Griha Staff Rs. 15-1-0; 64-40—24 Rs. 12; Mr. C. G. Dalal Rs. 5; Total Rs. 45,328-1-0.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The following fixtures have been arranged:—

To-day (Saturday): 4-30 p.m. Portuguese Assn. vs. Y. M. C. A. (Naigaon) and 5-30 p.m. Kanara F.C. (B) vs. Bengal Club (B). at Parel.

To-morrow (Sunday) at the Cooperage: 4-30 p.m. Kanara F.C. (A) vs. Shreekrishna F.C., and 5-30 p.m. Bengal Club (A) vs. Matunga Hindus (B).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1, Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 67. The total mortality this day last year was 91.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the GGeneral Post Office at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 5th instant.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION (R.I.M. DOCK CENTRE).

A general meeting of the above Centre will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. at the Elphinstone Circle Garden opp: the Town Hall, when Messrs. Jhabvala, Bradley and Dr. Choksey will address the dockers on the future of the Union. The policy of retrenchment adopted by the R.I.M. Dock authorities will particularly be considered.

NEW BOMBAY M.L.C.

The resignation by Mr. D. R. H. Browne of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, having been accepted, Government have nominated Mr. F. B. P. Lory, being an official to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 6th August, 1928 at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

P. P. SAMAJ CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A special condolence meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar to record the sad deaths of Mr. Dinkar Khanderao Vijayakar and Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Pradhan.

GIRGAON CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of Girgaon Co-operative Institute, Mrs. Shamabai Kashalker, B.A., will deliver a public lecture for ladies on "Co-operation Among Women" to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Camara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Quarters, Gamdevi, Bombay. Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawarange will preside.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambudhanananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BENGAL CLUB.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the Bengal Club will takke place to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Club premises at Parel. Members are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. H. D. Khote will deliver a lecture on "Common Infectious Diseases and their prevention" and Miss I. M. Dickinson on "The Social Evil in India."

The students of the class will visit the "Children's Home" Umerkhady on Sunday 5th August at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual University Football Tournament will be held in the Soldiers' Parade Ground, Marine Lines (Lower End) commencing to-day (Saturday): The fixtures are as follows:—

Saturday (4th): St. Xavier's College vs. G. S. Medical College.

Monday (6th): Grant Medical vs. G. S. Medical.

Friday (10th): St. Xavier's vs. G. S. Medical.

Saturday (11th): Grant Medical vs. G. S. Medical.

Monday (13th): Grant Medical vs. St. Xavier's.

Friday (17th): Grant Medical vs. St. Xavier's.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

The meeting of the Executive Council of Railwaymen's Federation that was to be held in Bombay, will not be held there but will be at Perambut, Madras, on Sunday (5th instant) at 11 a.m.

The Agenda for the Council meeting will be as follows:—(1) Strike situation, (2) Present situation of G.I.P. Railway, (3) Condition of Lillooah workers and (4) other matters that might be placed before the Conference with the permission of the Chairman.

BARTON CASE

DOCTOR TRIES FRAMES ON GIRL.

FURTHER DEFENCE EVIDENCE

Further defence evidence was adduced when the Barton Case was resumed before Mr. M. S. Pandit at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday. At the previous hearing it will be recalled Dr. J. Barton, the accused, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of outraging the modesty of Miss Ami Jehangir Karkaria, the complainant girl in the case. The Court-room was as usual invaded by a large crowd.

Fonseca, assistant in the shop of Dr. Barton, was further examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. Witness said a Parsi gentleman came to his shop on June 18 (the day of the incident) to get a broken glass replaced in the rim. Witness identified the person who gave his name as Dhanjisha Sorabji.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor. Witness was in the service of Dr. Barton for the last six years. Previous to this he was in the service of one Tarmahomed Ahmed, a Dubash, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

Regarding the two Bania gentlemen and a Parsi customer alleged to be present in the shop on June 18, witness said he saw these persons for the first time on that occasion.

NO RECORD OF CUSTOMERS KEPT.

Asked if a record of customers to the shop was kept, witness replied in the negative.

To another question witness said it was his duty to prepare the glasses according to prescriptions. He had no record of the prescriptions as he tore the slips away after carrying them out. Witness said no note was made about the delivery of the glasses to the Bania gentleman.

The Bania customers were charged Rs. 10, but no cash memo was passed nor a receipt given. There was no system of issuing cash memos in the shop, but instead a card was given to them. The Parsi customer paid a sum of Rs. 2-8. Witness did not remember whether a card was given to the Parsi customer.

Replying to the Court witness said the complainant girl visited Dr. Barton's shop after the arrival of the Bania customers and took a seat in a chair near the screen.

To another question witness said he had a good memory.

"Can you narrate faithfully how many customrs came to the shop a week prior to the incident giving all details?"—"I don't remember."

"How is it then that you made it a point to remember every detail about these Bania customers?"—Witness replied he had told whatever he remembered.

Witness denied the statement made by the complainant that as soon as she came into the shop, he (witness) was sent out by the accused to fetch the glasses.

"I AM SPEAKING THE TRUTH."

"Then who is speaking the truth, the complainant, or you?"—"I am speaking the truth."

Further witness said the Parsi customer who came to the shop on June 18, again came to the shop on June 30. He could at once recognise him. There was no special mark on his body which enabled him to identify him.

"Although it was nearly a fortnight that you saw him for the first, you could at once recognise him?"—Yes.

Cross-examined regarding the statement made by witness to the police, witness said he only replied to the questions put to him.

"Why did you not narrate the whole story that you are now giving?"—"I only replied to questions."

"Did you tell them all that happened?"—"I did not. I only answered questions."

"When you knew that your master was involved in a charge, why didn't you try to clear him by telling all you knew about the alleged incident?"

Witness repeated that he only replied to questions put to him by the police.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness said he had made the statement to the police that two Banias and a Parsi customer were present in the shop when the complainant stepped into it.

To the Police Prosecutor witness said the daily cash sales amounted to from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

Dhanjisha Sorabji, a mechanic, fitter in the David Sassoon Mills, was the next defence witness examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. Witness knew Dr. Barton for about a year and a half when he had been to his shop to get his eyes examined. He purchased glasses from the accused. Witness broke his glasses about a month and a half ago and therefore went to Dr. Barton's shop. It was in the month of June. Witness did not remember the date, but he could recall it was a Monday. It was somewhere about the middle of June. Witness reached Dr. Barton's shop at about 10-30 a.m. The accused was not then in the shop. Witness asked the Goan assistant who said that the Doctor had gone out. There were two Hindus waiting in the room for the arrival of the accused. After a while the accused came and sat in his room. The accused took one of the Hindus into the dark room and examined his eyes.

Witness said that when Dr. Barton was attending him the complainant girl came into the shop. The accused asked her to take a seat. After witness was given the glasses, accused attended to the lady.

CHOKRA TO FETCH BAI'S GLASSES.

The accused called the 'chokra' and instructed him to go to Kalbadevi and fetch "Bai's glasses."

Asked whether the Goan assistant left the shop while witness was there, witness replied in the negative.

Ten or fifteen minutes afterwards witness left the shop.

"When you were waiting for the glasses, was the Parsi lady there?"—Yes.

Witness paid Rs. 2-8 for the glasses. He did not ask for the receipt.

BARTON TRIES FRAMES ON GIRL.

Witness said he saw the complainant girl trying a frame on her when Dr. Barton offered to put it on her himself.

"During the time you were in the shop, did you see accused taking any liberty with the girl?"

Mr. Thanawalla objected that the question was leading one.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

Witness next went to Dr. Barton's shop on July 30. This was due to his having read in a newspaper a report of the Barton Case in which it was stated that two Banias and a Parsi were in the accused's shop on the day in question. He went to the accuseds shop on this account, as he identified himself as the Parsi referred to.

Further hearing was adjourned to Saturday, 11-30 a.m.

DIPLOMA IN CO-OPERATION.

The Continuation Class for the Diploma in Co-operation will be started by the Bombay Co-operative Institute from the 3rd week of this month. Those desirous of attending the said class should apply to Mr. V. M. Kande, Hon. Secretary and get their names registered before the 15th instant at the office of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay 4. No fees will be charged.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Aug. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	... 19.16
To-day's Opening Rate	... 19.38
Difference	... +.22
To-day's Closing Rate	... 19.40
Difference	... +.24

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	... 10.20
To-day's Openning Rate	... 10.20
Difference	... unchg
To-day's Closing Rate	... 10.28
Difference	... + 8
Broach Expectation	... 376 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 3.
Silver Ready	... 27 2 0
Lower	... 0 2 0
Silver Forward	... 27 2 0
Lower	... 0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 3.
1st Settlement	... 61 11 0
2nd Settlement	... 61 12 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1928.

Variety of opinions and tastes is what makes this human world of ours interesting but also very trying to the simple-minded souls who cannot imagine why everybody else should not think the same way as they do, because that way of thinking is, in their opinion, the only right way.

• • • •

A propagandist for the abundant use of that sometimes very precious fluid, water, writes at length in an English weekly journal dilating upon its virtues as an aid to beauty.

• • • •

Drink more water, and more will your cheeks glow with the bloom of life. You will be handsome, Reader, as Venus or Adonis, as the case may be. That's the great idea.

• • • •

"The human system," says this writer, "requires from four and a half to five pints of fluid every day." But he has had better experience when he pointed this out.

• • • •

"When such a fact is stated," he remarks, "most people raise their hands in holy horror." I don't know about most, but I do know of one who has no appreciation of the "fluid" five pints of which should be absorbed by his body every day.

• • • •

He likes another kind of "fluid" and he has no objection to taking it "neat."

• • • •

It is satisfactory to learn that the Government of Bombay are at last willing to take "a longer view" of the Bardoli problem. Let this desire for broadening their outlook extend to wider fields including the strike problem. It should not be difficult for them to settle the mill strike amicably particularly now when the mill-owners are willing to lift their lock-out.

• • • •

Grocer:—"Have you mopped the floor yet?"

Boy:—"No."

Grocer:—"No what?"

Boy:—"No mop."

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

FIRST DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1st Race.	
VIBGYOR	1
VOYOU	2
RAZA KHAN	3
2nd Race.	
MOONLIGHT	1
PRINCE CHARLIE	2
SAOOD BEG	3
3rd Race.	
DILAWAR BEG	1
JOYFUSS	2
PRINCE RUFUS	3
4th Race.	
SANS PARIEL	1
PRINCE ARTHUR	2
STEEL BLUE	3
5th Race.	
COSTER BOY	1
KILLALOO	2
JOVIAL WILLIAM	3
6th Race.	
IAN BAN	1
BRANNOCKSTOWN	2
JUBILANT	3
7th Race.	
APPLES	1
ORANGE PRINCE	2
WATERLOO	3
8th Race.	
SHANAWAZ	1
FLYING STEVE	2
ARLETTE	3
9th Race.	
WOOER	1
PENSACOLA	2
MARIO	3
10th Race	
ROBERT	1
GHAZUWAN	2
SHEEMA	3

MR. AND MRS. BAKE'S CHARITY CONCERT

Mr. Arnold Bake of Holand the well-known Baritou and a linguist, after a two years stay at Tagore's University, Shantiniketan, has come down to Bombay to make further studies and reserches in the art of Indian Music. Mr. Arnold Baks is very popular in Calcutta Chamber Concerts, and has broadcasted many of his brilliant and bright songs. With the accompaniment of Mrs. Bake on the Piano, Mr. Bake will give a very interesting international programme of Italian, French, and English ballads and songs from the authors of 16th and 17th centuries and several negro spiritual songs, at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday the 4th inst at the 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Pandit Bhimrao Shastri, Professor of Music at the Tagore's University, and Mrs. Cherbenu Kapadia, the well known Parsi Singer, and six other Parsi ladies will give several devotional Indian songs with the accompaniment of Indian Music. All are welcome.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 1st August and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning, the 5th.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1928.

INDIA'S ONLY PROBLEM.

The Bombay Legislative Council has betrayed its own honour and that of the Presidency by its verdict on the Simon Commission. It has also shown how utterly unrepresentative it is of the true wishes of the people. Numberless public meetings all over the Presidency have condemned the Commission down right. Few, if any, public meetings are known to have given a contrary verdict. If any dispute the truth of these statements, we challenge them to hold a public meeting anywhere in the Presidency in support of the Commission. We are aware that Boles, Jadhavs and Anis Ahmeds have held some packed or surreptitious meetings and conferences in favour of the Commission, but they themselves dare not face any open and fully representative meeting or conference either of the communities or interests they represent or of the public in general. If it is asked how it is that the Legislative Council has declared for co-operation with the Commission, the only possible answer is that the Council is utterly unrepresentative. It is the product of a narrow communal franchise and is adulterated with thirty ex-officio and nominated members. And the whole is dominated by an irresponsible Government that never misses an opportunity to appeal to the worst communal and class prejudices. Witness the vicious partisan speeches of officials, like Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, and Mr. F. G. H. Anderson. Mr. Anderson simply ranted when he said that the British Government was out to "crush that ancient prerogative of the monopolist classes to dragoon the lives and eat the fruits of the labour of the masses and to keep the people in that state of economic and intellectual bondage in which the English found them." Only a British official in India could have the impudence to speak in this strain. The world outside Britain knows but too well how Britain has been the most rapacious monopolist in India, exploiting ruthlessly both the classes and the massss. The present appalling condition of the masses is a shricking evidence of the political and economic ruin wrought by the century old British monopoly in India. Mr. Lalji Naranji did not exaggerate—he could not—when he observed that "the British administration had utterly impoverished British India and bled her white." Mr. Anderson tried not only to pit the classes against the masses but also community against community. The latter game is yet paying to Government. It has payed them in the present debate in the Council. It is by sheer pandering to communal prejudices that Government have contrived to score a victory. But, as we have pointed out before it is only a technical victory. A clear majority among elected members, a majority that really counts, has cast its vote against Government.

Fairly good evidence of the monopolist instinct of the British with regard to India is furnished opportunely by the debate on Indian affairs held in Parliament on Thursday. Even a Labour Member of Parliament, like Mr. Thomas Johnston, while urging Britain to try to raise the purchasing power of the Indian ryot, made a seductive appeal to the House that thereby they would be "relieving considerably the unemployment problem in Britain". Mr. Pilchar improved upon this and suggested an Imperial loan to India that would "result in an increase in the purchase of ploughs and other goods." Nobody in Parliament had any doubt as to which country was to supply the ploughs and other goods. Earl Winterton gave a "friendly warning to Mr. Johnston that his activities were likely to be seriously misconstrued in India as an endeavour to exploit the peasant for the benefit of the British manufacturer and workman". However, "Mr. Johnston's suggestion had already been passed on to the Government of India in case they might think it desirable to transmit it to Provincial Governments." No further action was possible on the part of the Secretary of State "for the present." Mr. Purcell, also a Labour Member, argued that the trouble in India was more economic than political, though his recent knowledge of India might have taught him better. He went so far as to say that "India would not improve under native Government." What crass ignorance this of Indian conditions and what rank hypocrisy! No wonder that Mr. Saklatvala was sick of the whole debate and declared that "India's first and last problem was to overthrow British rule".

The debate in the Bombay Council and the debate in Parliament furnish fresh proofs, if any were needed, that the British are determined by every conceivable means to prolong their monopoly in India. And for aught one knows the foreign Commission is designed only to forge fresh chains, stronger than steel-frame, for this unhappy country. Let those who will burn incense before it. Their disillusionment cannot be long in coming. Government have played out the game of "rallying the Moderates". The latter are now among the most disillusioned. The game of rallying the communalists is now being played vigorously and unscrupulously. It carries with it its own failure. Throughout the debate in the Council the one thing that was most clear was that the communalists were out to seize the opportunity—as they thought it—provided by the Nationalists' boycott of the Commission to ingratiate themselves with the Commission and Government. They naturally expect special privileges for their respective communities as a reward for their loyalty. Government go on encouraging these expectations in order to buy some semblance of support for the Commission. With every such encouragement the communalists pitch their expectations higher. The vicious circle will go on demoralising both the communalists and Government and it cannot but be terribly embarrassing to the Commission. It is possible that some of the communalists, dallying with the Commission, are only trying to wring better terms from the All-Parties' Conference. But we are confident that the Conference will show no haggling spirit but will leave Government and their communalist henchmen to stew in their own juice. So far as the Hindu-Muslim question is concerned, the New Congress-League Pact is both just and consistent with nationalism. We have every hope that the Conference will endorse that Pact. The Muslim Leaguers would be doing themselves, the Congress and the country a great service if they would muster strong at the Conference and press the claims of the Pact along with Congressmen. The Conference alone can offer a permanent solution of the communal problem. No foreign Commission can impose a solution upon an unwilling country.

THE LAST HOPE

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, as he himself stated, took a few days to give a final decision on the adjournment motion of Mr. Chikodi to discuss the speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bardoli situation. But the prolonged deliberation evidently did not help the President to come a to right decision. For he has shirked his plain duty by taking refuge in the Standing Order which does not permit a personal discussion about the Governor. While admitting that the affair of Bardoli was a matter of urgent public matter, Mr. Dehlavi contended that the address of His Excellency was by itself not a matter of urgent public importance. Evidently the President has involved himself into loose thinking on this matter. The address of Sir Leslie Wilson was devoted entirely to Bardoli Satyagraha and it contained a deliberate and considered statement of Government's policy with regard to it. For the Council then to discuss the Bardoli situation without referring to, or criticising, the Governor's speech would have been like playing "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. Seldom, in fact, has a more unfortunate and unstatesmanlike pronouncement been made by the responsible head of a responsible Government. If it had been the last word of the Government on the subject, a settlement honourable to both sides would have been impossible. Fortunately, signs have not been wanting to show that the Government of Bombay have realised the gravity of the blunder made and steps have been taken to rectify it. It is this realisation which is responsible for the invitation to Mr. Vallabhai to go to Poona and the happy turn which negotiations, from all accounts, have taken. In his speech Sir Leslie Wilson sought to ignore Mr. Vallabhbhai who alone was in a position to deliver the goods. But the absurdity and inexpediency of that attempt were not long in being brought home to His Excellency and his advisers. Mr. Vallabhbhai has repeatedly expressed his desire for an honourable compromise. He has, with equal emphasis, made it clear that the Bardoli Satyagrahis, who have no fear of machine guns, will not yield to threats. We are told by apologists of His Excellency that his speech did not contain mere idle threats and that, despite these very real threats, Government are far more anxious for a settlement than for repressive measures. If that is so, they will not find a man readier to respond to their anxiety for an honourable settlement, if the anxiety is genuine, than Mr. Vallabhbhai. And if they are not indulging in empty threats let them also realise that the determination of the Bardoli Satyagrahis to see the thing through, no matter what the cost may be, and that of the people off India to help them with all the resources at their disposal, is equally no empty one. Government, in their own interest, will, therefore, be well advised to think ten times before allowing the negotiations now proceeding in Poona to fail by the reason of their insistence on non-essentials.

THE CRISIS IN OUR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES

AN EARNEST PLEA FOR AN IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT

(BY SPECTATOR.)

The acute Labour unrest in India has been responsible for the undue prolongation of the Jamshedpur and Bombay Mills strikes, as well as for the recent deplorable incidents in the South Indian Railway. This crisis in our national industries has considerably sapped the strength of our resources and must serve as a sharp reminder to every patriotic Indian, to contribute his or her just share towards a speedy and amicable settlement of the dispute. No one who has a true and lasting interest in the material welfare and progress of India can afford any more to sit with folded hands as a mere silent spectator of this phenomenal conflict between Indian Capital and Labour. The mill strike has cost the city of Bombay about 7 crores of rupees; and directly or indirectly over 80 per cent. of the citizens are affected by this heavy loss which could have been averted with a due sense of moderation and justice.

GOVERNMENT'S SUICIDAL POLICY.

The Government showed some lip sympathy by making a few futile, half-hearted attempts to end the present strife between Capital and Labour in Bombay. Beyond this they have done nothing, but have been quite content to assume the suicidal role of non-interference evidently with a view to wreak their vengeance on the Capitalists, who have lately identified themselves with certain political activities unpalatable to the bureaucrats. The part played by the Capitalists of Bombay in the Ratio and Reserve Bank Bills' controversies, their attitude towards the Bardoli peasantry and above all, their solid contribution to swell the Tilak Swaraj Fund into a crore of rupees, have all contributed towards the Government's criminal apathy towards their interests.

NATIONALIST LEADERS' OPPORTUNITY.

It is an irony of fate that our national leaders have not made any earnest or vigorous efforts to put an end to this keen industrial strife. It is deplorable that even our foremost national leaders, like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, should fall in line with the attitude of the Government by keeping silent as mere on-lookers of this crisis. They have so far done nothing tangible to manifest their deep concern and interest in the settlement of the dispute, both at Jamshedpur and in Bombay, with the exception of a few newspaper articles and declarations. They must descend down from their high positions in the public life of our country, and strive their utmost by bringing to bear their commanding influence in levelling down the differences between our Capitalists and Labourers. These illustrious leaders could render solid national service by acting as effective mediators between the warring elements of Indian Labour and Capital. Here is a magnificent opportunity for them to render service of

(Continued on page 11.)

RT. HON. AMEER ALI

The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali had reached an age which few Indians attain. Nevertheless the news of his death will cause intense sorrow to his fellow-countrymen generally and to his co-religionists in all parts of the world. The late Syed Ameer Ali was one of the most gifted of India's sons. By his erudition in subjects he had made his own and his works, some of which have become classics, he earned an international reputation. He had a remarkable command over the English language—a fact to which is, in no small measure, due the success with which he interpreted the spirit of Islam. The service he rendered to the cause of an abiding understanding among the followers of different religions as well as to his co-religionists by his monumental works—"A Critical Examination of the Life and Teachings of Mahomed, "The Spirit of Islam" and "A Short History of the Saracens"—will not be easily forgotten. The importance of those services will be understood when it is realised that they were among the contributory causes that have brought about the renaissance in the Islamic world of which the chief feature is the dominance of the main teaching of Islam that there is no priesthood that men should recognise except that of Reason. Syed Ameer Ali was one of the pioneers of the movement which led to the establishment of the All-India Muslim League. Though as regards Indian politics, he was a moderate of moderates he waged an unceasing and vigorous war against those in Europe who maligned and harmed the Orientals and the Turks in particular have reason to be grateful to him for his gallant and persistent advocacy of their cause.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

ITS MAIN FEATURES

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

VII*.

We have so far considered the question of the amendment of the law regarding land revenue only within certain restricted limits. The Land Revenue Committee has gone on into the question of how far existing practice can be made more definite and more rational, but it has not discussed the more radical question of how far the present system itself needs to be changed. It is only in some of the minutes of dissent that this question is discussed and certain proposals for changes put forward. We must begin the consideration of this larger question by describing the main features of the existing system. The ultimate aim is, of course, to get at the profits of agriculture and determine how and how far could each survey number bear the burden of taxation. In a personal tax like the income-tax the income returned by the individual is the obvious guide for judging the taxable capacity; and in the case of land revenue the most direct way would undoubtedly be to get at the net produce of each survey number. This to a certain extent is attempted in Madras. But in Bombay the attempt has been given up after Pringle's failure. Instead, there is made an indirect attempt of determining the income from each survey number by taking separately into consideration the various factors that influence that income.

DETERMINING FACTORS.

Perhaps the most important factor in the yield of a crop is soil. And, therefore, there was conducted at the original survey a complete soil classification of each survey number.

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, 17th, 23rd, 27th and 31st ultimo and 2nd instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

Unwise Caution.

Caution and prudence are excellent things in administrative policy if applied for the right purpose and at the opportune moment. The cautious policy reiterated by Sir Stanley Jackson in addressing the Bengal Legislative Council on the subject of detenus reveals the fact that the Govenment of Bengal continue to remain indifferent to the deep feeling of resentment all over India in regard to the cruel wrong practised upon a number of young Indians by executive caprice, in whisking them away into prison, without ever letting them have an opportunity of facing their accusers in open court. The Governor of Bengal only adds insult to injury when he talks about the "considerable progress" achieved during eight months of last year in the "gradual release" of the detenus. What the country is entitled to expect is immediate freedom for the sixteen unfortunates still under detention and even then nothing can ever be a satisfactory reparation for this gross insult heaped on Bengal.

Ban on Mahatmaji's Portrait.

We are surprised to learn that the authorities of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have put a ban on Mahatma Gandhi's portrait. It seems that for some time past the students of the Textile Department of the Institute have been weaving jacquard portraits of eminent men. One student naturally asked for permission to weave a portrait of Mahatmaji. But it appears from a letter written by the Principal, Mr. A. J. Turner, to the Head of the Textile Department that the Chairman of the Board of Management, Mr. R. D. Bell, refused the permission asked for as he would "limit the students to weaving portraits of officials and people of scientific distinction such as Viceroys, Governors, Ministers, eminent scientific people and members of the Board of the Institute." We learn that as a result of this petty-minded decision the students of the Textile Department have unanimously resolved not to weave any portraits hereafter unless the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi comes on the loom and we have no doubt the students of the Institute will take immediate steps to protest against this act of wanton interference. It is indeed most perverse to object to the portrait of one who is honoured by Kings and Viceroys and by the very Municipality which gives the Institute a handsome grant and elects three members of the Board. We trust the three members of the Corporation and other Indians on the Board which, we understand, was not consulted by the Chairman, will move in the matter and remove the Chairman's ban on Mahatmaji's portrait.

Hot Potato.

The Secretary of State for India has dropped the Indian High Courts Bill like a hot potato thanks to the united opposition of Indian public opinion. This is the first instance in which Lord Birkenhead has shown welcome respect for the views of India and it is fair to assume that the Indian agitation stirred his legal conscience to suitable action against a proposal that violated the fundamental principles on which the administration of justice is based in civilised countries. In this connection we must pay a tribute of gratitude to the contribution which Europeans in India and their newspapers made to the success of Indian protest against the Bill. Now that the Bill has been dropped, we trust no time will be lost in giving effect to its original purpose, namely, abolishing the bar against pleaders becoming Chief Justices, by another piece of legislation.

Hindustan Seva Dal.

We cordially commend to the Youth of the country the inspiring presidential address of Mr. J. K. Mehta at the Third Karnatak Volunteers' Conference. It is an address on Service and Self-sacrifice, the first essentials of a volunteer as indeed of every earnest worker in any cause. Mr. Mehta traces the recent growth of the volunteer movement in India, shows how it emerged into prominence in the great days of Non-Co-operation, and exhorts the public to "regard the Hindustani Seva Dal as one of our national institutions which must never be allowed to lose in strength and prestige." The Seva Dal organisation is not much unlike the world-wide scout organisation, adapted to the conditions of India. It not only inculcates the spirit of service but also teaches how efficient service can be rendered. It rightly attaches great value to physical culture and, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the Dal has now founded an Academy of Physical Culture at Bagalkot. Mr. Mehta does well to point out in his address that physical culture is not only indispensable for health and strength but is also "the greatest antidote to evil thoughts and is the best preparation for building up a morally strong and noble character." We wish every success to the Hindustani Seva Dal and its new Academy of Physical Culture.

A Thought For The Day.

"I now deliberately accuse the British Government, which passed the so-called Reforms of 1919, of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise that they had uttered to the ear, promises of 'responsible government,' of 'partnership,' and of all the lovely things that would accrue to India as an ally in the Great War for Freedom."

V. H. RUTHERFORD.

VALLABHBHAI IN POONA

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT ASSURED

DIFFICULTY ABOUT PROCEDURE

MAHATMAS' PROGRAMME IN BARDOLI

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this afternoon, and was received at the station by several Gujarat members and other friends. He is putting up with Sir Chunilal as his guest.

Till late in the afternoon he was in conference with Sir Chunilal and several prominent members of the Council including Surat members. It is understood that he was closeted with Sir Chunilal alone for over an hour. Sir Chunilal did not attend the Council after the recess.

The Sardar was inaccessible to the Press as he was practically barricaded by a host of people who vied with one another in their anxiety for an immediate settlement of the Bardoli dispute.

It has been extremely difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the pourparlars that are going on, since such a strict secrecy is being observed about them. There is no doubt about the fact that general terms of an honourable settlement have been agreed to by both the parties. It is however likely that there must be some difference of opinion as to the procedure which shall have to be adopted to bring about the settlement officially, and openly. What has hitherto happened has been all behind the curtain, but now a time has come when the terms of settlement have got to be openly expressed. It is just likely that Government must have taken a seemingly uncompromising stand on the following procedure:—

THE PROCEDURE.

As the Governor has thrown the entire responsibility of settlement on Surat members and as he has given them a fourteen days' notice, very possibly he would regard it a vital condition that in the first instance the Surat members should address a letter to the Revenue Member accepting 'in toto' the terms laid down by Government. As a corollary to this letter the Surat members should lay down their terms and ask the Government to accept them. Government should then send a reply to the Surat members signifying their acceptance of these terms, and in this way the final settlement should be reached.

The procedure seems to be simple enough, but the question is whether it is honourable to the Surat members. Surely Sjt. Vallabhbhai will not advise the Surat members to agree to a proposal which might compromise the position he has hitherto taken on behalf of the people of Bardoli.

FOND HOPES!

Fond hopes are entertained in all quarters that whatever difficulties there might have arisen they will be passed over, and an honourable settlement of the dispute will become an accomplished fact in the immediate future.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai leaves Poona to-morrow afternoon.

VALLABHBHAI PREPARED FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

WHY MAHATMA IS IN BARDOLI?

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

"I have no reason to hope for a settlement, because I have heard nothing except a bare telegram asking me to start immediately. There has been no indication of the possibility of a settlement", said Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to a representative of the Associated Press while passing through Bombay this morning to Poona. The Bardoli Sardar looked pale after his recent illness. Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Swami Anand accompanied him.

Mr. Patel will leave Poona to-morrow for Surat after conferring with his M.L.C. friends. Asked what he thought of the Government's latest communique, Mr. Patel said he had read it and he could not give any opinion on it. Mr. Desai interrupted saying that there was nothing tangible in it.

Questioned whether he would offer more concessions if the release of Satyagraha prisoners and such other demands were granted, Mr. Patel said if all other points were accepted the question of inquiry was not such as could not be solved by mutual discussion. "I shall do all in my power to arrive at a settlement which may be honourable to both sides. If a settlement is not reached it will not be due to any fault on my part. All depends upon a genuine desire for a fair and full 'bona fide' enquiry. If that is granted there may be no difficulty. I want a judicial inquiry by a Judicial Officer who might take the assistance of a Revenue Officer if necessary."

WHY GANDHIJI MOVED TO BARDOLI.

Asked why Mahatma Gandhi had shifted his headquarters to Bardoli so unexpectedly, Mr. Patel said: "Mahatma Gandhi has come to Bardoli to stay at my request. I cannot say how long he may stay there. Everything depends upon further developments." It would be pitiable if Government did not come round for a settlement, concluded Mr. Patel.

Asked whether he had any idea of interviewing the Governor this evening, Mr. Patel said he had no objection to see him if he was invited by the latter.—A. P.

BARDOLI BLUNDER

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR SITUATION

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

In a long statement to the press on the Bardoli dispute Mr. C. Y. Chintamani writes that the speech of Sir Leslie Wilson to the leaders of the Satyagraha through the Bombay Legislative Council was a calm, deliberate and dignified statement worthy of the gentleman and sympathetic man, that Sir Leslie is known to be, but nonetheless, a menacing ultimatum for which there could be no justification. Repeatedly had it been made clear by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the leader of the movement that the issue was not civil disobedience. There was no no-tax campaign. No one was exhorted to disobey the Government or the law generally. The issue was not general and was not political except in the sense and to the extent that every matter in which the Government came in was political. The Bardoli ryots had a specific grievance the justness of which had been admitted directly or indirectly by the Government themselves and some of their responsible revenue officers.

CHARTERED BLUNDERER.

If the Government of Bombay had been wise and just, they would have rectified the mistakes of their officers as soon as they were discovered or would have redressed the grievance as soon as it was represented to them, and there would have been no agitation, no Satyagraha movement, no Pathan oppression and no foolish speech or statement by that chartered blunderer, the present Parliamentary Under Secretary for India.

Mr. Chintamani continues: "If events have developed as they have done, I insist that the blame rests in the main, if not exclusively, upon the Government's policy, which is neither elastic, nor progressive, nor sympathetic, which perversely shuts its eyes to facts, and which has enthroned the false idol of prestige in the seat of honour which rightfully belongs to justice alone. In the absence of the movement that has been led so very ably by Mahatma Gandhi's righthand man Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, there might have been a humble representation or two, to which the honour of a reply would not have been vouchsafed, a few questions in the Council which would have been replied to without being answered, and possibly a desultory discussion would have ended in no result.

Political education and two generations of agitation have impaired to people a manlier spirit which does not take injury or insult lying down. In view of habitual attitude of Government towards the people's grievances a grateful quiescence was not to be expected in the very province of Mahatma Gandhi and there has grown up this Satyagraha movement conducted with the utmost regard to peace justice and moderation. For all said and done what is it the so-called Satyagrahis have asked the Government? They have not pressed for a revision of the Land Revenue Law in the Presidency which has been shown to stand badly in need of reconsideration. They have not even urged that the enhanced assessment should be reduced outright.

IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

They have contented themselves with most modest of demands viz., there should be a reliable inquiry into the justness of the new assessment. If the result of such investigation be a confirmation of the new assessment they will submit to it. If we had a rational government, not what a highly distinguished revenue officer of Gujarat itself (Sir Frederick Lely) described as the derangement we call government, this request of the ryots of Bardoli would have been so-

(Continued on Page 11.)

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

THE KING'S SPEECH

REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE COMMISSION'S REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Parliament has been prorogued till 6th November when the new session instead of the autumn session, as hitherto, will begin.

The King's speech for the occasion says that King Amanullah's visit was an auspicious event which confirmed and strengthened the good relations between Afghanistan and the British Empire. It confidently expects that the Kellogg Treaty, when it is completed, will constitute a new and important gurantee for the world's peace. It alludes to the successful termination of negotiations for the Tangier Statute, and the conclusion of the Anglo-Persian Treaty, and also the appointment of a British Government representative at Ottawa "in harmony with the resolution of the last Imperial Conference recommending further development of the system of consultation between my Governments".

The speech says that the Governments concerned are favourably disposed as regards the principles underlying the unanimous report of the Imperial Wireless and Cables Conference, and hopes that with their whole-hearted co-operation the telegraph systems will be organised for the lasting benefit of the Empire.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The speech states that the report of the Commission examining the Constitution of Ceylon will receive careful consideration of His Majesty's Ministers, and expresses the confidence that the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture in India for the promotion of welfare of the rural population will be sympathetically and fruitfully considered by competent authorities in India. It adds, the "condition of basic industries and the high level of unemployment continue to cause me anxiety", and trusts that the comprehensive proposals of Ministers for the relief of rates in agriculture and other productive industries will not merely increase employment generally, but bring a special relief to the areas most in need of it. It states that the measures passed incude equalisation of franchise, simplification and improvement of national health, insurance and the grading and marking of agricultural produce. It refers to the steady progress in the provision of houses for the people, and adds that the price of house construction has continued steadily to fall. It expresses special satisfaction at the stabilisation of war pensions and the appointment of a Commission to deal with the new problems arising from the rapid growth of road traffic.—Reuter.

Nainital.—The Acting Governor leaves on the 7th and arrives at Allahabad on the 8th, where he will make over charge to Sir Malcolm Hailey. The new Governor arrives here on the 10th.—A. P.

CHATURBAI RELEASED

HORRORS OF NAGPUR JAIL FOR FEMALE PRISONERS

"CONDITION DISGRACEFUL TO CIVILISED GOVT."

(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

Shrimati Chaturbai Kotak, who had taken Mr. Avari's place after the latter's incarceration, has been released unexpectedly. She motored to her house with her little child this morning. Her Satyagrahi followers are pouring in from morning to have her 'darshan'. She is reduced in health, although her vigour remains same.

Interviewed, Chaturbai said the condition of female prisoners in Nagpur was disgraceful to any civilised Government. She was keenly inquisitive about Bardoli Satyagraha and said her future programme was yet undecided.

1 LAKH OF RS. FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION

SHETH NAGINDAS AMULAKH'S GIFT

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

Sheth Nagindas Amulakh of Vasna, Mahijantha Agency, has given Mr. Gandhi one lakh of rupees for national education. Mr. Gandhi has given the amount to the Gujerat Vidyapith.—A. P.

SIR AUSTEN SUFFERS FROM BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A bulletin issued this morning signed by Sir Kenneth Goadby and Doctor Deweselow says:—Sir Austen Chamberlain is suffering from a mild attack of Broncho-pneumonia. He is progressing at satisfactorily and his condition does not give cause for anxiety.—Reuter.

1500 UNIONISTS RESIGN

SEQUEL TO S. I. R. LABOUR UNION'S DECISION

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

Consequent on the S. I. R. Labour Unions decision, over 1,500 Nagapatam workshop labourers are reported to have resigned. Similar resignations are expected at Golden Rock Trichinopoly and Podanur.—A. P.

INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD

OFFICE TRANSFERRED TO CAWNPORE

BENARES, Aug. 3.

The office of the Inter-University Board, India, is being shifted to Cawnpore from to-morrow in view of the departure of the Secretary of the Board, Prof. Sheshadri, to Cawnpore as Principal of the Sanatana Dharma College there.

RT. HON SYED AMEER ALI DEAD

A GREAT INDIAN JURIST

LONDON, AUG. 3.

RT. HON. (SYED) AMEER ALI IS DEAD.—REUTER.

The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., was born on 6th April 1849. He was called to the Bar in 1873. He was the son of the late Syed Saadat Ali of Mohan, Oudh, and claimed descent from the Prophet. Syed Ameer Ali had a very distinguished career. On his return from London on being called to the Bar in 1873 he was appointed Lecturer on Muslim Law at the Presidency College, Calcutta, which post he held till 1878. He was appointed a member of the Commission to enquire into the affairs of the late King of Oudh in 1879. He was Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, from 1878 to 1881. He became a member of the Calcutta Corporation in which body he served till 1883, at the same time he was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council which he left in 1883. In 1884 he become Tagore Law Professor in Calcutta University. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Council in 1883 and sat in the Council for three years. From 1890 till May 1904 he was a judge of the High Court of Calcutta. He retired from the Judicial Service in 1904 and settled in England. He was the first Indian to be sworn (November 1909) of the Privy Council and to serve (unsalaried, but later with a small indemnity for expenses) on the Judicial Committee, where he gave the greatest assistance to his English colleagues, in elucidating the intricacies of Indian Law and custom. But his chief ambition in life was the advancement of the Indian Muslims, both morally and materially. While co-operating with Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan in overthrowing communal apathy and obscurantism as regards Western education he deprecated his advocacy of detachment from political activity. His establishment in 1877 of the Central National Mahomedan Association, with branches throughout India, the memorial to the Government of India he promoted in 1883 and the consequent resolution of the Governor-General (Lord Dufferin) in Council in March 1885 recognising the strength of the Muslim claims, constituted a turning point in the history of the community, and paved the way for its fuller political organisation and the reservation in the legislatures under the Morley-Minto and subsequent reforms. His sustained and anxious interest in the maintenance of the Muslim virility and influence throughout the world was shewn by vigorous and cogent contribution to newspapers and reviews during the Great War, championing the cause of the Turks.

He was decorated with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887. He got the degree of Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, the D.L. (of Calcutta University) and the D.Litt. (of Aligarh University).

Among his publications mention may be made of the "Critical Examination of the Life and Teachings of Mahomed," "The Spirit of Islam," "Ethics of Islam," the "Mahomedan Law" (2 vols.) "The Code of Civil Procedure." He was the joint author of "The Law of Evidence applicable to British India." His text books on Mahomedan law and other legal works were marked by careful scholarship and characteristic lucidity.

By his death, at the ripe age of 79, India has lost one of her greatest jurists and the Muslims a great leader. May his soul rest in peace!

"TO OVERTHROW BRITISH RULE"

"SAK" ON INDIA'S FIRST AND LAST PROBLEM

IND A, BRITAIN'S MILCH COW

"WILL NOT IMPROVE UNDER NATIVE GOVERNMENT"

LONDON, August 2.

At the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Labourite Mr. Johnston initiated a discussion on Indian affairs on behalf of the Opposition and protested against the system of relegating affairs of 380 million to an hour or two among scraps at the end of the session. After quoting evidence given before the Indian Agricultural Commission regarding infantile mortality, he said that after all these years, trouble in India was not political. The problem was insufficiency of food. He urged the House to pay attention more often to the problems of how to deal with the question of raising the purchasing power of the ryot and incidentally relieving considerably the unemployment problem in Britain.

INDIAN RYOTS' NEEDS.

Mr. Johnston said that all that was necessary now was to increase the purchasing power of the ryot by supplying him with better implements and preventing his increased productivity being stolen from him by increased rents. He appealed to Earl Winterton to take up the question as a question of a State policy when the Labourites would wholeheartedly respond.

Mr. Pilcher (Conservative), suggested an inquiry into the possibility of an Imperial Loan directed solely to the development of irrigation and co-operative movement in India, which would gradually result in an increase in the purchase of ploughs and other goods. He urged the members, particularly the Labourites, to take the view of Mr. Johnston and Col. Wedgwood, that in India, economics was more important than politics.

Mr. Saklatvala read out his letter to Mr. Baldwin and declared that India's first and last problem was to overthrow the British rule.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

Major Purcell said that India was not so much suffering from Imperialism as from stomach trouble. India wanted food but would not get it by mere transference from white to black. India would not improve under the "Native" Government. He suggested that His Majesty's Government and Government of India should as speedily as possible organise work-people into trade unions to enable them to face the employers and obtain better standards of living. That would be the swiftest step towards freedom to which they were entitled. If a dozen trade union organisers went to India, it would be possible to organise the railwaymen on such a basis that they would be disciplined for the viewpoint of the working class organisation and have someone to negotiate for them. Major Purcell expressed the opinion that Indians themselves might set a better example than seeking a victory of which Mr. Saklatvala spoke.

Earl Winterton remarking that this was the sole occasion on which Indian affairs had been discussed in the House this session said that Government had not been remiss in this matter. The responsibility rested solely on the opposition. They had twenty allotted supply days, but never asked for a day. There was never a Liberal present at any Indian debate and only one was present to-night. He characterised as ridiculous the state of affairs when only the Indian debate in the session began at ten in the evening and at midnight he was expected to answer questions covering the whole range of the debate.

"SOCIAL INDIAN ADVANCING."

As regards agriculture, he asked the House not to be too gloomy and said that more had been done for improvement of methods of cultivation and economic position of the cultivator in the past twenty-five years than in any previous 500 years. There was remarkable increase in the number of co-operative societies. Also, there were numerous social institutions endeavouring to raise the status of the worker and increase hygiene and health knowledge. He could give dozens of examples of how social India was advancing. When members suddenly criticised the poverty and position of the ryot they should realise that the opportunity for improvement rested with Indians themselves. Power rested very largely with Indian legislatures and ministers to deal with these matters.

As regards actual facilities for purchase of improved agricultural machinery by the ryot, it would be wholly unconstitutional for the Secretary of State to interfere in the administration of the Agricultural Departments in the Provinces as this was a transferred subject. Mr. Johnston's suggestion had already been passed on to the Government of India in case they might think it desirable to transmit it to the Provincial Governments. For the moment no further action was possible on the part of the Secretary of State. Earl Winterton gave a friendly warning to Mr. Johnston that Johnston's activities were likely to be seriously misconstrued in India as an endeavour to exploit the peasant for the benefit of the British manufacturer and workman. Earl Winterton had seen entirely an unfounded suggestion to this effect in the Indian press.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Referring to industrial unrest he said that there was no doubt that strikes had been engineered by experienced agitators and cited as instance the strike at Tatas. He agreed that it was most desirable that trade unionism should be on a better basis. As regards the action of the police he said that while unfortunately several disturbances had resulted from strikes and occasionally it had been necessary for the police to fire a few rounds in self-protection from the rioters and to restore order there had been remarkably few of these episodes, and the police had shown restraint and devotion to duty as great as ever shown by the police force in this country.

Meanwhile the existence and challenge of the Communist agitators would in no way deflect the Government's policy of remedial measures and improving the lot of workers.

Earl Winterton regretted that the answer made by Mr. Purcell to charges brought by Mr. Saklatvala had not occurred earlier in the evening because it would have created a sensation outside the House, but he hoped that it would meet the eyes of some people in India.

Dealing with strikes in regard to which he said there had been several arrests of Communists whose action was about to come before courts Earl Winterton declared that if necessary, Government would not hesitate to take further action with a view to checking agitation which had such serious consequences.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN FINANCE DEPT

MR. PIPER TO BE PROSECUTED

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Mr. Gopal Lal, Public Prosecutor, filed to-day before Mr. P. C. David, Special Magistrate, three cases under section 420—on a charge of cheating Government, against G. J. Piper, Chief Superintendent, Finance Department, Government of India. Mr. Piper furnished bonds of Rs. 4,000 in respect of each case. The hearing of these cases has been fixed for August 6.

Mr. Bevan Petman counsel for Sikandarlal Puri and his father in the three Finance Department cases now before Mr. David wished that the cases against his clients should be finished before the cases against Piper were taken up, because, he said, there was a likelihood of his clients cases being prejudiced by the prosecution evidence against Piper. The Court overruled the objection, and directed that all the six cases should be heard collatrally.—A. P.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN NAVAL SITUATION

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Washington.—The State Department which has carefully examined provisions of the Anglo-French naval disarmament agreement has informally announced its readiness to send another American Delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva should the new development result in the re-opening of the discussions. The Navy Department officials point out that a fundamental change has been created in the naval situation by the possibilities which a Franco-British Agreement presents for the limitation of submarine construction.

"HERALD" EDITOR "HAD LOST ALL CONTACT WITH REALITY"

COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP

"MISGUIDED" OPPOSING CREDITORS

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp ordered the winding up of the National Newspapers (India), Ltd., owners of the "Indian National Herald", on Friday, on the petition submitted by the Eastern News Agency, Ltd., and Mr. J. K. Dhairyawan and Mr. Salivatheswaram, ex-sub-editors of the "Herald."

His Lordship held that it would be in the interest of the general body of creditors to have the Company wound up, and ordered accordingly.

In the course of a reasoned and lengthy judgment, his Lordship observed that the petitioners had obtained a decree for Rs. 2,282, and the warrant of attachment in execution of the decree was returned unsatisfied. It is alleged that the Company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that it is otherwise just and equitable that it should be wound up.

The petitioners would 'prima facie — certainly as between themselves and the Company—be entitled, on the above facts, 'ex debito' justitial—to a winding-up order.

Certain other creditors and the Company, however, opposed the petition, contending that the position of the Company was not so hazardous as depicted by the petitioners, and that since the trustees of the debenture-holders had entered into possession, and taken over the management, the interest of the creditors had ceased to be jeopardised, and that if the Company was allowed to continue, there was a reasonable prospect of its thriving and being able to pay off every creditor.

NO MALA FIDES PROVED.

"It is a pity", remarked his Lordship, "that suggestions had been made in the affidavits of certain opposing creditors to the effect that the petitioning creditors and those who support them are actuated by improper motives of coercing the Company into paying their claims in preference to those of other creditors. But I must confess that I have yet to hear it seriously argued that a creditor who cannot obtain payment of his just debt from the Company and who takes the only step possible for him in the circumstances to take, is guilty of any 'mala fides' in so doing. Such suggestions have no weight whatever with the Court, and are very far from assisting it in arriving at a just conclusion.

It is urged, in the words of Justice Buckley ('In re Iron Crigglestone Coal Co., Ltd.', (1906), 2 Ch. D., 327, p. 331), that the order which the petitioner seeks is not an order for his own benefit, but an order for the benefit of a class, viz., the unsecured creditors of which he is a member. The right ex 'debito justitial' is not his own individual right, but his representative right. If the majority of the class are opposed to his view and consider that they have a better chance of getting payment by abstaining from seizing the assets, then upon general grounds and under Section 170 of the Companies' Act, the Court gives effect to such right as the majority of the class desire to exercise.

That is, no doubt, true, continued his Lordship. But I do not think it follows necessarily that simply because a much larger number of creditors oppose than those that support the petition, the Court should refuse to order the winding-up. For example, 'In re Clandown Colliery Co.', 1915, 1 Ch. 369, a winding-up order was made on the petition of a few creditors in the face of the opposition of a large majority. As laid down in the case of 'In re Coal Consumers Co.', 21, Ch. D. 769 at p. 773,—"The Court ought to consider, not merely the number of opposing creditors, and the value of their debts, but ought to have some regard to the reasons which they adduce for their conclusion.

NO ASSETS—NOT A PROPER DEFENCE PLEA.

If, however, it appears, said his Lordship, in such circumstances that the petitioning creditors will not be in a better position by obtaining a winding-up order, then I think it is clear that the petition ought to be dismissed. It is simply not a matter of defence to be raised by the Company—although it appears often to be raised. It is simply that the Court will not give the creditor the right to seize the assets by the hand of the liquidator when, in fact, there are no assets to seize. As the Master of the Rolls observed in the case of 'In re Crigglestone Coal Co., Ltd.', 1906, 2 Ch. 327, p. 337: "The Court does not make the winding order where no benefit can result." If, however, there is a reasonable probability or possibility that the unsecured creditors will derive any advantage from the winding-up, then the order ought to be made.

After reviewing the law as above, his Lordship dealt with the facts of the present case. The Company experienced financial difficulties from the beginning of 1927. The Directors had to guarantee payment for articles and materials supplied to the Company, and such guarantee was, in fact, given by the Directors to one Torlief Ashland, a paper contractor, in February, 1927.

LOSS OF RS. 17,500 A MONTH.

In June, 1927, two Directors, Messrs. B. T. Desai and V. A. Desai, were asked to investigate the position, and they reported that up to the end of March, 1927, the Company had apparently incurred a loss of nearly Rs. 92,000, or on an average about Rs. 17,500 a month. The position did not improve, and by the end of October, 1927, the total loss was nearly 2 lakhs, according to the balance-sheet—which meant that not only the entire subscribed capital was wiped out, but a further liability of well over Rs. 40,000 was incurred. Creditors had begun to press, but they were staved off by charges on specific assets, paper, machinery, fixtures and electric fittings.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN MANAGEMENT.

In December, 1927, the Directors proposed to issue debentures of Rs. one lakh. The Auditors' reports coupled with Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letters in April, 1928, tend to show that the management of the Company gave ground for serious dissatisfaction. Mr. Bharucha's letters are couched in language, the rigour of which ends perhaps to detract from the weight to be attached to them. But it is clear that he had satisfied himself from his investigations that the whole responsibility for the position in which the Company found itself rested on the management, and that the sooner possession was taken by the debenture-holders the better.

But the trustees of debenture-holders did not enter into possession. But on 13th April, 1928, the Directors passed a resolution to put up boards in the Office and the Press declaring that the trustees were in possession, but the resolution further stated that this was not to be taken as indicating that the trustees were in possession, but that it was only for the protection of the trustees' securities.

Mr. Kabadi in his affidavit had explained that the boards were put up in order to save the Company's assets from the pressing demands of the creditors. That statement, said his Lordship, did not inspire confidence in the methods adopted by the management. It may be noted, incidentally, that this ruse was, in fact, successful in the instance of the attachment sought to be levied by the petitioning creditors.

His Lordship said that on the figures given by Mr. Kabadi for the Company an immediate winding-up would result in a surplus being available for the unsecured creditors.

Discussing the prospect if the Company were allowed to continue, his Lordship said:—"It must be admitted5 that in the event—which certainly seems to be far from unlikely—of profits not being made, the position of the unsecured creditors would be worse than ever. At the end of 6 months, there will not be any new assets available, and the present value of the machinery, fixtures, etc., could not but have depreciated. Nor can I, on the affidavits before me, have any confidence in the contemplated success of the Company. I appreciate the observation made by Lord Cairnes in 2 Ch. D. 737, at p. 750, that the winding-up process ought not to be used as the means of evoking a judicial decision as to the probable success or non-success of a commercial speculation. But there are, to my mind, circumstances in the history of the career of the Company which cannot but give rise to a complete lack of confidence in the management and the ability of the trustees of debenture-holders to put the Company on a better footing. The personnel of the debenture-holders differed from the Board of Directors, but they have themselves been actively identified for a considerable time with the conduct of the Company's business. I think that in any case in 6 months' time, the position of the unsecured creditors would be infinitely worse. The suggestion that if the Company is allowed to go on, there is a probability of profit, is one which in the circumstances of the case does not appeal to me."

OPPOSING CREDITORS WERE MISGUIDED.

His Lordship thought that the views of the unsecured creditors who opposed the petition were misguided. It was in their own interest that the winding-up order should be made. It is hardly to be expected that a creditor who is an employee of the Company and whose future livelihood may be said to a great extent to be bound up with the continued existence of the Company can bring to bear an altogether unbiassed mind to bear on the question whether the winding-up is likely to benefit the general body of the unsecured creditors. The statement in Mr. Horniman's affidavit that there was a possibility of making profits seemed to his Lordship that he (Mr. Horniman) had lost all contact with reality. The opposing creditors stood in an entirely different class to the petitioners whose real interests they affect to consider. Be that as it may, I am strongly of opinion that a winding-up order would be beneficial to the general body of creditors.

His Lordship appointed Mr. Moos the official liquidator with powers under Sections 179 and 180 of the Companies' Act.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Thakore, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Company, while Mr. Pandia represented the opposing creditors.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Eastern News Agency, Mr. K. A. Somji, Bar-at-Law, represented Mr. J. K. Dhairyawan and other creditors, while Mr. Lalkaka, Bar-at-Law, appeared for Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal.

"STEEL FRAME" BANE IN INDIA.

"STATES NO BETTER THAN BRITISH INDIA"

BANGALORE FIRING CONDEMNED

With a view to raise their protest against the indiscriminate firing upon the students of Bangalore, a public meeting of the students was held on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally. Mr. Meherally denounced the interference of the State in the legitimate affairs of the students, and said the firing at Bangalore was unwarranted and uncalled for. He asked the students to properly organise themselves not only in Bombay but all throughout India and insist their rights on the state.

Mr. A. M. Bakza then moved the following resolution:—

"(a) This meeting of the youths of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth's League, congratulates the students of Bangalore for the bold self-respecting and heroic stand for the vindication of their first rights, and at the same time offers its heartfelt sympathy to those wounded in the struggle.

"UNCALLED-FOR FIRING."

(b) This meeting emphatically condemns the indiscriminate and uncalled-for firing on the Bangalore students' demonstration, and urges upon the authorities to severely punish the persons responsible for firing and other excesses.

(c) This meeting requests the Bangalore students to frustrate the efforts of mischief-makers to exploit the situation for the spread of communal tension, and urges them to clearly demonstrate that the youths of all communities and castes are united to further the common interest of the mother-land."

Mr. K. B. Kopikar seconded the resolution and said the incident at Bangalore unmistakably demonstrated one fact, viz., the Indian States were in no way better than British India. The principle of the "Steel Frame" prevailed everywhere in India, so far as the public were concerned.

The resolution was passed unanimously

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

"SURPRISE" AT PROPOSED SENDING OF DELEGATION

LONDON, August. 1.

Surprise is expressed in well informed quarters in close contact with the Indian Princes Enquiry at the proposal of the Indian States' People's Conference to send a delegation to London in connection with the Butler Committee Enquiry. It is pointed out that the Committee's terms of reference are restricted to the relations of Princes with the Paramount Power and not between subject and states, and that the latter have the right to represent their grievances against their ruler to the Paramount Power. It is also stated there is no likelihood of a change in the terms of reference—Reuter

MALERKOTLA SEDITION CASE

MALERKOTLA, Aug. 2.

The hearing of the appeal preferred by the villagers of Kothala recently convicted by Mr. Ijaz Hussain, Special Judge, on charges of conspiracy sedition, rioting, etc., has commenced in Malerkotla before the Chief Judge and two other judges. After preliminary discussion, the hearing was adjourned to enable the judges and Counsel to study the judgment given by the Lower Court, which sentenced five villagers to ten years' transportation and twenty to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, eight to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

G. I. P. AGENT MEETS DEPUTATION

FRANK DISCUSSION WITH LABOUR LEADERS

WILL UNION BE RECOGNISED?

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The Agent, G.I.P. Railway, met a deputation from the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union to consider the question of recognition of the Union. This Union is an amalgamation of the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union, already recognised by the Agent, and the G.I.P. Railway Employees' General Union, which has so far not been recognised.

The following represented the Union:—Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Rele, Mr. Z. R. Chodri, Mr. R. G. Joglekar and Mr. D'Souza.

The general terms and conditions were discussed. These are similar to those already agreed to in the case of the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union and were accepted by the Union.

The Agent said that he would send a representative of the Railway to inspect the Union books on Thursday next week.

The Union agreed to this.

After the general conditions had been discussed and agreed to, the Agent said that he wished to have an assurance from the Union that if any agreement was come to, this would be fulfilled. The Union gave this assurance and agreed that it would make full use of the Employment Officer recently appointed.

MISREPRESENTATION MUST CEASE.

The Agent said another condition was that the campaign of misrepresentation must cease. He instanced a case where the Union accused him of having brought immoral pressure to bear on the staff to obtain their signature as a pledge of loyalty, this pledge being exhorted under the threat of victimisation.

The Agent emphatically denied this accusation and told the Deputation that by no word or action on his part had pressure been brought to bear on any member of the staff.

Mr. Joglekar explained that a subordinate on the Railway had been going round between Bombay and Manmad collecting signatures and this was the reason for the accusation. They explained that when they made this accusation they were under the impression that the member of the staff had been sent round on the orders of the Agent. The Deputation gave the Agent their assurance that there would be no further misrepresentation of this description.

The Agent then agreed that he would grant recognition to the Union as soon as this had been registered and he had agreed to the constitution.—A.P.

PEACE PREVAILS IN BANGALORE

VERNACULAR PAPERS PROHIBITED FROM PUBLICATION

BANGALORE, August 2.

Peace now prevails everywhere in the city area.

Printed appeals have been issued by the leaders of both Hindus and Muhammadans to forget the incidents, forgive each other and preserve peace at all costs.

Some vernacular dailies and the Viswakarnataka, a weekly, have been temporarily prohibited from publication from to-day with a view to check the spread of excitement and alleviate alarm.

Section 144, Cr. P. C., has been promulgated throughout the city area for a period of ten days.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCH LILLOOAH UNION OFFICE

FEROZ STILL WANTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah the Lilloah Union Office was searched yesterday by police in connection with the alleged harbouring there of Feroz, employee of Messrs. Burn and Company's workshop at Howrah. Feroz was one of Messrs. Burn and Company's men who went on strike. It is alleged that during the strike period he took part in rioting and absconded. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was eventually found in the Union premises on the night of July 22. He was produced before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah and left on bail. He was re-arrested the same day for alleged complicity in the train wrecking at Belur.

POLICE LAUNCH FURTHER PROSECUTIONS.

During yesterday's search police closely examined the Union's books, registers and correspondence and took two account books containing the names of persons who drew relief during the strike and also a letter written from Asansol by Kali Sen to K. C. Mitra. It is understood that police have already started a case against K. C. Mitra, Santi Ram Mondal and Shibnath Banerjee under Section 216 I. P. C. for alleged harbouring Feroz in the Union premises.

LOCK-OUT CONTINUES.

The lock out in the Lilloah workshop still continues. It is likely that conditions on which it will be opened will be made known to-day.

Another person arrested at Howrah in connection with the disaster to the Calcutta-Gaya express near Belur was produced to-day before the Senior Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly. The Magistrate remanded him pending enquiry. He is described as a permanent way coolie, East Indian Railway. This now makes the total number of men in custody at Hooghly 13.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCH RLY. WORKERS UNION

CALCUTTA, August 2.

The Lilloah workshops continue to be closed. The office of the Railway Workers's Union was searched this afternoon in connection, it is understood, with a warrant issued against a man named Siraj who is alleged to be absconding. Certain books relating to relief work done by the Union during the recent strike ware seized.—A. P

Madras, August 2nd.—The District Traffic Superintendent, Egmore wires that Mohamed Ibrahim who was seriously injured in the accident to the Boat Mail on 21st July died in the Chingleput Hospital to-day.—A. P.

WALK-OUT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

WATANDAR MAHARS' HARDSHIPS

DR. AMBEDKAR'S THREAT OF A STRIKE

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

A tone of nauseating dullness pervaded To-day's proceedings of the Council. It all seemed like a lull after yesterday's storm. In the midst of the debate, the Council proceeded to elect the Council's Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The whole thing appeared to be so farcical. The members who had voted against yesterday's motion walked out of the House when the election bell rang. Nearly twenty elected members and thirty officials and nominated members took part in the election. A poor consolation to those who got chucked in the election!

The whole day was taken up by Dr. Ambedkar's Bill to amend the Hereditary Offices Act. The main object of the bill is to ameliorate the unhappy condition of Watandar Mahars. Dr. Ambedkar seems to be in dead earnest about this Bill. He gave a serious warning to the Government that in case his Bill was not passed he would assure as anything leave his place in the Council and organise a strike of Mahar Watandars which would ultimately compel Government to do something to relieve the hardships of those poor down-trodden Mahars. There was almost unanimous non-official support to the Bill. Government wanted the mover to defer the consideration of his bill pending investigation into the question by a Committee, but Dr. Ambedkar declined to accept the suggestion. Discussion was still one when the House rose for the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, Aug. 3.

Having met this afternoon the Council took up for discussion Dr. Ambedkar's Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act. The objects of the Bill are among others to define the duties of officiating Watandars and to make better provision for the remuneration of the officiating Watandars.

Speaking on the Bill, Dr. Ambedkar recounted the wrongs and hardships to which the Watandar Mahars in villages were subjected, owing to faulty legislation. The Mahar was the most neglected unit in the whole of the administration.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S THREAT.

After explaining all the amending clauses in the Bill, Dr. Ambedkar told the House that if the Bill was not carried he would not then sit idle in the Council but go about in the villages organising the Mahar community. He hoped that in time to come the protest of the Mahars would be so effective that the Government would be compelled to grant these Mahars their fair and just demands. The speaker was cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

Mr. J. Ghosal, Commissioner, Central Division, maintained that the Bill as it stood had many defects, and the House was not in full possession of all the facts of the case.

The Bill was supported by Mr. L. M. Deshpande of Satara and Mr. Narainda Bechar.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE'S ELECTION.

The House then proceeded to elect seven members for the Council's Committee to sit in the Joint Conference with the Simon Commission. When the bell rang for the distribution of ballot papers all the members who had voted against the previous day's motion walked out of the House. There were no more than 20 elected members in the House to elect seven out of them on the Committee. The Official members took part in the election.

When the House re-assembled after recess discussion was resumed on Dr. Ambedkar's Bill. A slightly contentious part of the Bill is the clause four which seems to introduce an important change in the existing Act. The clause reads to the effect that representative Watandars should on their choice be relieved of their obligation to perform services in perpetuity, and they shall be entitled to retain possession of the lands held by them if they agree to pay the full survey assessment on such lands.

Rao Bahadur Kambli and Mr. Karki supported the first reading.

OFFICIAL REFUTATION.

Mr. H.L. Painter, Commissioner, Southern Division, speaking on the Bill, tried to refute the statement made by a previous speaker that Government were unsympathetic towards the Mahars and other depressed classes. From his experience he could say that Government were extremely sympathetic towards these classes. The Watandars of Mahars, proceeded the speaker, was not the creation of modern times. It had come down from times immemorial.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the Bill. The Revenue Member observed that the question embodied in the Bill required detailed investigation. The proposals made in the Bill, he said, were of far-reaching effects and could not be light-heartedly accepted. Before giving effect to such proposals, a searching enquiry by a Committee was necessary. He suggested that the first reading of the Bill be deferred for some time as the Bill involved important questions of principle. In the meanwhile they should pass with necessay modifications the resolution of Dr. Solunke which urged the appointment of a committee to enquire into the educational and economic condition and the grievances of the depressed classes.

Dr. Ambedkar said he was not willing to accept the suggestion.

Rao Bahadur Angadi supported the Bill, as he also believed that under the existing Act, Mahar Vatandars had to suffer innumerable hardships.

Mr. S. C. Joshi also supported the Bill.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

Before the House adjourned the President declared the result of the election to the Council's Committee. Following seven members were elected:—Khan Bahadur Bhutto, Khan Saheb Haji Hajrat Khan, Miran Mohamedshah, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Dr. Ambedkar, Sardar Mujumdar and Mr. Miller.

The following three candidates were unsuccessful:—Messrs. Navale, Thakore of Kervada, and Dr. Solunke.

Discussion on Dr. Ambedkar's Bill was not over when the House adjourned.

CALCUTTA GETS HEAVIEST RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

LARGE PORTION OF CITY FLOODED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

In the hours before dawn yesterday Calcutta experienced the heaviest rainfall of the year, five inches being registered in six hours. The total fall yesterday was six inches. A large portion of the city was flooded and at Armenian Street the collapse of part of a house caused injury to the occupant who was taken to hospital.—A. P.

COURTNEY FORCED DOWN ON ATLANTIC

LONDON, Aug. 2.

New York.—A wireless message picked up at Portishead from liner 'Franconia' says that Courtney was forced down on Atlantic 500 miles from the Azores and wants help but is not in immediate danger. The steamers Cederic and Celtic are dealing with the request.—Reuter.

COURTNEY PICKED UP

New York.—The liner "Minne Waska" reports that it has picked up Courtney.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN INDIA

BOMBAY COMMERCE BODIES' WIRE TO GOVT

CIRCULATE TRADES DISPUTE BILL FOR OPINION

The following telegram has been addressed to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"In view of industrial unrest throughout India Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants Chamber jointly recommend that Government of India should arrange immediate publication of proposed Trades Disputes Bill in order to give public bodies time to consider and criticise it before Simla Session when it might be passed into law if its provisions prove acceptable."

STUDENTS' DISTURBANCE IN BANGALORE

NO FATAL CASUALITIES

The following message received by a Bombay citizen from the Government of Mysore has been forwarded to us for publication:—

"Accounts in the papers about happenings here grossly exaggerated and misleading. Have promptly contradicted inaccurate statements in all the papers. Conditions here quite normal and free from anxiety. No deaths. The only two severely injured are progressing satisfactorily."

SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN ART

FORTHCOMING TOWNHALL EXHIBITION

Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin writes:—

This year the Society for the encouragement of Indian Art is holding an Exhibition in the Town Hall of ancient Indian Art, and also select examples of modern Indian paintings. The Exhibition will open early in September, and a powerful working Committee has been formed to organised the show. The unique feature of this year will be exhibits from the Government of Gwalior. These examples will be viewed by the public for the first time in India. The Society is also expecting valuable examples from North of India. The following members form the working Committee:—Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Raja Saheb Partabgir Narsingirji, Lady Ford, Mr. A. C. Currimbhoy, Mr. Gregson, Mr. D. M Khairaj, Mr. O. B. O'Sullivan and Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin, to whom all communications should be sent.

EFFORTS TO END MILLSTRIKE

PUBLIC MEETING OF SYMPATHISERS

There will be a Special General Meeting in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the Non-Official Ownership Housing and Tenant's Welfare Institute for bringing the Mill-strike to an amicable settlement by introducing a compromising scale of pay.

The Chief Organising Secretary will submit his detailed scheme pertaining to the Textile Workers Family Relief Fund and Mill Hands' Co-operative Relief and Stores Societies and will make other important suggestions. Mr. Framji Bilia, L.C.E., President of the Institute will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Shankarrao Mantri, Meyer Nissim, Rustomji Paymaster, J. K. Parulkar, E. Woodfall and D. M. Nagarkar. All members of the Corporation, Mill Owners' Association and sympathisers of the helpless strikers are specially invited to attend in time.

POLISH AIRMEN'S FLIGHT TO NEW YORK

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Paris.—The Polish airmen Major Idzikowski and Major Kubala started to-day on a flight to New York, probably via Rochefort, the Azores. Their plane is equipped with two small collapsible rubber boats. It is not equipped with wireless, but with danger rocket-pistols and a bundle of small polish flags which will be dropped out at intervals to enable the 'planes' progress to be followed.—Reuter.

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VALLABHBHAI IN POONA

(Continued from page page 9.)

ceded to with cheerful alacrity. Instead the Government of Bombay have marched backwards and downwards from blunder to blunder and are now confronted by a situation, which the whole of India is watching with anxiety. It is of their own making and therefore more their duty to get out of it as wise men should would do. To obscure the issue, to darken the counsel, to magnify the difference between them and the aggrieved people is not a mark of statesmanship. They have agreed to the inquiry. Let them at once institute it without conditions which are not essential and will not be accepted. Matters have arisen out of Government's handling.

The agitation will be most easy of solution once the central issue is grappled with. If the issue were what Sir Leslie Wilson and Lord Winterton said it was a wholly different set of circumtances would arise and the situation would be far graver.

THE REAL ISSUE.

But it is not the issue. The people of Bardoli have honourably conformed to the whole of Mr. Badruddin Tyabji's cannot "Be accurate in your facts, reasonable in your demands and temperate in your language" which ought to be the guide and is the test of public men and movements. But what of the Government of Bombay? How have they acted? As wise, just, sympathetic and responsible government or narrow-minded unfeeling, prestige-ridden, irresponsible bureaucracy? The answer is writ large in the most recent annals of Bardoli. It has brought no satisfaction to the people and no credit to the Government. If, even now, the situation is not managed with a broad-minded and large-hearted spirit, not only will it bring more trouble to both people and Government directly concerned but will have repercussions all over the country which no prudent government will bargain for or can welcome. It must be the wish and prayer of all sensible men that this may be avoided at all costs."—A. P.

WILL GOVT. TAX PEOPLE'S PATIENCE ?

PT. MOTILAL ON BARDOLI

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in a statement to the Press on the Bardoli dispute says:—The whole situation when analysed comes to this. There is general discontent against the assessment of enhanced revenue in a particular locality. Government takes no heed of mild representations made by and on behalf of persons affected and proceeds to put the machinery of the law in motion both by legal and illegal methods. In sheer despair people make up their minds to suffer the severest hardships rather than submit to the high-handedness of Government. They set about to carry out this grim resolve in right earnest and at all costs, but not a word is said to the agents employed by Government nor the hand raised against them. People simply stand aloof or shut themselves up in their houses refusing to help the officials in any way. They put themselves under the leadership of a respected countryman of theirs who with a band of patriotic assistants guides them in their struggle and keeps them from falling into errors which are inseparable from mass action if not properly organised.

RIDING HIGH HORSE.

Government continues to ride the high horse and resorts to severer measures. Prosecutions for technical offences followed by heavy sentences out of all proportion to the nature of those offences are resorted to side by side with the usual procedure for the recovery of the enhanced revenue. But people hold out making light their hardships, unmoved by the sale of belongings and lands at ridiculous prices and by declarations of the forfeiture of ancestral holdings. Their heroic action enlists the sympathy and admiration of the whole country. All India rallies to their support and only then the Bombay Government begins to realise that it has gone a little too far in refusing even to enquire into their grievances. A restricted enquiry by official of the same department as the officer whose action is complained against is stingily promised upon the condition that the enhanced revenue is first fully paid up. Then a Judicial Officer is grudgingly associated with the revenue officer for the limited purpose of deciding such questions of fact as the former may refer to him. The enquiry is confined to errors of calculation which may appear on examination of facts and figures applicable to individual cases. Lastly a press communique announces the alternative of associating the judicial officer with a Revenue Officer throughout the enquiry but the application of his judicial mind is to be limited to questions of "facts or figures arising in the course of the enquiry." Once the enquiry was conceded the straight thing to do would have been to make it as full and complete as possible and leave the Judicial Officer presiding a full and free hand to deal with all questions as they arise. Indeed His Excellency the Governor himself stated in his speech in the Bombay Council that the clear issue was whether the re-assessment of the landholders in Bardoli Taluqa was a fair or unfair one. But the issue he is willing to be tried is much narrower one and I cannot blame the representatives of the peasants of Bardoli for not accepting it.

GOVT. CONDITIONS.

As regards the conditions those imposed by Government are:—(1) full payment of the enhanced revenue and (2) stopping of the present agitation. The second will follow as a matter of course if a proper enquiry acceptable to the people is given. The first anticipates the result of the enquiry and is quite unfair. Nothing but a false notion of prestige could have prompted it. Once the need for an enquiry is conceded it cannot be said before the enquiry terminates what amount is due and the peasants are quite right in refusing to pay. The conditions on behalf of the peasants are:—(1) The restoration of lands forfeited, (2) the restoration of lands sold and (3) the release of prisoners. As to first it has been stated openly in the press and not denied that it was at one time agreed to by the Governor. This was only right right and proper. The enquiry is bound to take some time and there is no point in allowing these lands to lie uncultivated resulting in loss both to Government and the cultivator. It is well-known that the purchasers of the sold lands would be only glad to get rid of them. It is merely a matter of negotiation with them. As to the third I am aware that the retention of these men in jail can be justified on technical grounds but the case is now gone far beyond the region of legal hairsplitting and is one to be dealt on broad lines of justice and fair-play. The offences of which these men have been convicted are those of obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duty. Granting that they were guilty is it right that they should remain in prison when the whole basis of the prosecution is to be the subject of a fresh enquiry? There is no legal obstacle in the way of His Excellency releasing these men and it will only be playing the game if he did so.

WILL GOVT. TAX PEOPLE'S PATIENCE?

I see no trace of civil disobedience in what has happened so far. There is no knowing what the future has in store for us. It is certain however that civil disobedience will only come if it is forced upon the people as a last resort. I can only express the hope that Government will not tax the patience of the people too much.—A. P.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MUSLIMS OUTWITTED BY GOVT. ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

The nominations by the Government are out, and it appears that the Government have outwitted the Mahomedans who were too sure of success. It is now a settled fact that the defeated candidates are apt to get in, if they promise to submit themselves to the officialdom. The election of the President and the members of the Sub-Committees has now drawn the public attention. For the presidentship, there are in prospect 4 names: (1) Mr. Bhatena, (2) Mr. Fitwalla, (3) Mr. Patanker and (4) Dr. R. N. Savant. The vice presidentship will be contested by (1) Dr. P. D. Savant and (2) Mr. Jayantilal Amin. Messrs. Mokashi Ganapule and Dr. R. N. Savant are aspiring for the Chairmanship of the Managing Committee, Road Committee and the Sanitary Committee respectively.

The nominated candidates are:—

Officials:—(1) Mr. Chandy, (2) Dr. Munim; Non-Officials: (3) Mr. Mokashi, (4) Mr. Umrigar.

The strength is as follows:—

Officialdom 4 (Parsis 2, Hindus 2), Mahomedans 4, Brahmins 3, Marathas 3, Gujrathis 3, Christian 1, Parsi 1, Depressed Class 1. Total 20.

It is presumed that the officialdom and the capitalism (Mahajans) will be encamped in one tent, while the other not will sit in another 'taju'.

OLYMPIC GAMES

FINAL OF 5,000-METRES RACE

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Amsterdam.—In Olympic Games in the final of 5,000 Metres race Ritola (Finland) was first, Nurmi (Finland) second and Wide (Sweden) third.

Twenty yards separated the first from the second, and two yards second from third. The winner's time was fourteen minutes thirty-eight seconds.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield IM.S. has taken over charge of the office of Surgeon-General pending Government's appointment vice Major-General Hutchinson proceeding home on leave.

In memory of Lokmanya Tilak, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, grounds, Benares when several speeches were made exhorting the people to take up "the work of freeing the country for which the late leader lived and died.—A. P.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

WORK BEFORE SIMLA SESSION

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS TABLED

DELHI, August 1.

As the Assembly session is drawing near notices of quseti0ns and resolutions are increasing in number and from information received from several constituencies it would appear that on all the three days allotted for non-official business interesting discussions may be expected.

Mr. Raghunandan Prasad Singh has, it is understood, given notice of about a dozen resolutions most of which he has been tabling for a number of years past. These include a demand for exemption from the Arms Act of ex-members of the Central Legislature, Legislative prohibition of smoking and drinking by persons under fifteen years of age, and the reduction of rates for return tickets on the railways. He strikes new ground when he urges the creation of one Indian Air Squadron, one Indian Unit of the Tank Corps and one Indian Armoured Car Company, and the establishment of primary nautical schools at selected marine stations.

Mr. G. D. Birla, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta have all tabled protests against throwing open the office of Chief Justice of High Court to members of the Indian Civil Service.

STRIKE IN S. INDIA.

The restrictions imposed on the grant of a pass-port to Dr. Sudhindra Bose, and the strikes that have taken place during the last few months will be raised by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in the form of interpellations, in one of which he suggests the appointment of a Commission of enquiry into the grievances of railway employees.

Railway grievances also figure in questions to be put by Maulvi Mohammad Yaqub, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, K. B. Surfraz Hussain Khan and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh will ask the Government to publish their decisions on the report of the Delhi University Committee and will also enquire as to the steps taken to prevent the smuggling of opium from Nepal, into British India.

K. B. Sarfraz Hussain Khan will ask Government to explain the measures they have so far taken to control opium smoking in British India generally. The same member is responsible for a suggetsion that the Government of India should represent to the Secretary of State the desirability of having the cost of the Kabul Legation shared equally between India and Great Britain instead of wholly by the Indian Exchequer. He will urge Government to make a statement regarding the position as to the legislation for the prompt payment of wages in industries. He is further stated to have given notice of a question intended to elicit the Government of India's decision on the Simla Exodus.

RAILWAYS AND SWADESHI GOODS.

Mr. Kelkar will ask for the publication of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the extension of the Lee Commission's concessions to the employees of the company-worked railways. He suggests in another resolution that the Government of India's railway policy in the matter of stores purchase should be the same as in South Africa, that is, as much material available in the country should be purchased and a preference of five per cent. should be given in favour of Indian manufactured articles.

Messrs. Ranga Iyer and Gaya Prasad have questions relating to the scheme of the separation of the Legislative Assembly Branch from the Legislative Department, as also on the contents of the Skeen memorandum regarding the equipment of the Army in India published by "Forward."

Mr. K. C. Neogy will interrogate Government regarding their wagon purchase policy and quote the observations recently made by Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee in support.

PILGRIMAGE TOUR FOR HINDUS BY B. B. & C. I. RY

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have made arrangements for a tour by special train to some of the most important pilgrim centres in Northern India. Leaving Bombay on August 5th the tourists will spend a day at Dakore and from there will go on to Ahmedabad. From Ahmedabad a Metre Gauge special train will be run direct to Allahabad via the B. B. and C. I. and B. and N. W. Railways and the following places will be visited.

Sidhpur, Ajmer, Muttra, Cawnpore, Ajodhya, Benares and Allahabad.

The complete tour will occupy about 18 days and special arrangements will be made for catering on the train at moderate rates. All hotal expenses will be avoided as passengers live in the train, which will run for the most port at night leaving the daytime free for visiting the numerous places of interest.

That a taur of this nature is exceedingly popular is proved by the fact that up to the present 34 second class and 127 third class passengers have been booked by the special, and more are expected. Indeed there could scarcely be a pleasanter way of carrying out a pilgrimage to the sacred places of India, especially at this time of year, which is, perhaps, the pleasantest for travelling and the enterprise of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in organising such tours is more than welcome.

TILAK DAY IN POONA

LOKAMANYA'S LIFE WORK REVIEWED BY KHAPARDE

POONA, August 2.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of Tilak's death yesterday leading workers of the Nationalist Party from the Maharashtra assembled in Poona under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar when a programme of work in connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission, the land policy of the Bombay Government, including the Bardoli question, Swadeshi and General propaganda of the party was settled.

Mr. B. S. Khaparde, Deputy President of the C. P. Council delivered an address on the work of Tilak under the presidency of Mr. Kelkar—A. P.

LAHORE CELEBRATES TILAK DAY

LAHORE, August 1st.

To celebrate the anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Tilak, a crowded public meeting was held to-night, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar presiding, when speeches were made paying eloquent tribute to Tilak's patriotism, sacrifices, strength of character and Imperishable services to the country. A resolution was enthusiastically passed condemning "The persecution" of Bardoli peasants by the Bombay Government.—A. P.

BENGAL'S TRIBUTE TO LOKAMANYA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Tilak anniversary was celebrated here yesterday by the holding of a meeting over which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presided. Eloquent tributes were paid to the departed leader by speakers. Mr. Bose spoke on the present political situation.

OMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 8.)

This soil classification affords us, a more or less, reliable guide regarding the comparative productive capacity of the soil. Next comes the question of rainfall and market facilities and to differentiate between the villages enjoying differing advantages with regard to these the system of grouping was introduced. Those most advantageously situated with regard to rainfall and market facilities would be placed in Group I, the next batch in Group II, and so forth. The nature of the soil together with the rainfall would broadly determine the total yield—the exact figures of these the Settlement Officer was further expected to determine by crop experiments conducted by himself—and the position in respect of communications and markets would point out to the ease with which the yield could be turned into money income. To quote the Joint Report of 1847: "The relative values of the fields of each village having been determined from the classification of soil, the command of water for irrigation or other extrinsic circumstances, and the villages of a district arranged into groups, according to their respective advantages of climate, markets etc." it only remained to fix the rates.

THE MAXIMUM RATES.

It should be observed that only the maximum rates—that is, the amount of land revenue to be levied from a 16 anna land—are declared for each group. So that the actual assessment for any survey number has to be calculated by reference to the anna classification of the particular survey number from the maximum rate for the group. What ought to be taken into consideration in fixing the rates is the average of good and bad seasons in a group and the prices to be obtained for the crop. Usually not much attention is paid to averaging the good and the bad seasons. Especially since rental values have become important and have in clear defiance of instructions to the Settlement Officers been made the basis of enhancements by settlement officers and the Settlement Commissioner averaging has become impossible. For the rental value statistics are not statistics of actual payments from year to year. They are merely records of agreements to pay a certain rent made at the beginning of the agricultural season. Now it is well-known that in many years landlords accept less. When the agreement is made, the basis usually is that of a fair year and all years are not fair. Thus the rental value returns afford us figures of the maximum demand of the landlords and not of the actual income of the landlords in rent. This as a matter of fact is in numerous cases less, though it can never be more. Averaging of the years then is usually neglected and has consistently been disregarded since the rental values have attained importance. The other point is prices and for these the Settlement Officer has the statistics for the expiring settlment period at hand and he has to take for granted that the prices ruling at the time of settlement will broadly continue to obtain also during the next thirty years. When the Settlement Officer has then got the detailed information about the probable yield of the crop, the ease with which the crop could be marketed and the prices that are likely to be obtained for the crop he is in a position to arrive at some conclusions about the profits of agriculture. He has then to pitch his assessment at as high a point as the people can bear—the state in this case trying to follow the example of the rack-renting landlord. Of course, the fixing of the pitch was a major problem only at the original settlement. For, in subsequent revisions the Settlement Officer has merely to determine the changes that may have taken place in the various factors during the period of settlement and to determine within given limits what enhancements in revenue they justify or in exceptional cases whether they call for a reduction. When the rates are thus determined they are fixed for a period of thirty years.

(To Be Continued).

A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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THE CRISIS IN OUR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from page 8.)

such a character to the country by now, at least, doing their best to soften down the bitterness and animosity between the forces of Labour and Capital in India.

LABOUR AND POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Needless to say, that all the available forces amongst us should be harnessed to the chariot-wheels of our national movement, in order to wage a successful political battle against alien domination. The potential powers of Labour have not yet been put into effective use in our struggle for freedom, and the sooner we do this, the greater will be the measure of success. The speeches of the last two Congress Presidents, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar and Doctor Ansari, clearly show the great need of getting Labour to serve as an indispensable asset to our national movement of freedom. We must remove the differences between Labour and Capital, and our leaders must concentrate their energies to unite the two into a strong indivisible body. Hence it is almost a crime to witness this most unfortunate prolongation of the strike by even a day longer than its present duration, and we must find out all possible means for an immediate settlement. If the Labourers triumph against the Capitalists, or if the former are starved out into submission by the latter, it would only add to the sum total of our miseries, as the infinite harm ensuing from anyone of the above results would recoil on the people as a whole.

I, therefore, humbly suggest that a Committee of Conciliation should be forthwith set up, with powers of arbitration, representative of the strikers, mill-owners, and the general public—the last being confined to the above mentioned list of three outstanding leaders. In that case I don't see why we should not see the complete settlement of the dispute at a very early date.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

So far as ready sugar is concerned our market ruled steady throughout the week with very good demand and clearances were very satisfactory. There was good demand for ready sugars from Persian Gulf and Arabian Ports. Regarding near and distant positions there was not much demand excepting one Indian importer covered 3000 tons of August-September at Rs. 8-8-0 F.B. Harbour terms while October|December and January|March was done at Rs. 8-9-0 and Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-11-6 respectively. Chief business was done by one Japanese and one European importer. The Chinese importer is reported to have sold 1929 crop July to December at Rs. 8-8-0 F.B. Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta ruled steadier during the week with good demand for ready sugars and fair business passing.

Java reported a steady market, Trust having refused to sell below 13.50 guilders while second hand business doing at 13.25 to 13.37 guilders.

There was large fluctuations in American and London Terminals viz. American Terminals reported highest on the 28th ultimo quoting 2.27, 2.40 and 2.43 for September-December and March and reported lowest on the 31st ultimo quoting 2.15, 2.30 and 2.35 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 28th quoting s. 13|11-1|4d. s. 14, and s. 14|2-1|4d. for August|October and December and reported lowest on the 31st ultimo quoting s. 13|7-1|2d., s. 13|9d. and s. 13|11-1|4d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 13|10 eq. s. 12|9 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

T M O July|Sept. Rs. 8|4 eq. s. 12|8 F. B. Harbour.

T M O Oct.|Dec. Rs. 8|7 eq. s. 12|9 F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan.|March Rs. 8|10 eq. s. 13 F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S S Homefield with 26,000 bags Java Sugars.

S S Dogra with 32,000 bags Java Sugars.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ready as well as Forward prices remained unchanged during the early part of the week under review, around last week-end price-levels. The market ruled weak during the latter half of the week evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in Spot prices and of about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in Forward prices. However the close of the week evidences a steady aspect. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 13|12-1|2 and Rs. 13|9-1|2 for Ready Sugar, Rs. 8|8 and Rs. 8|5 for July, Rs. 8|8 and Rs. 8|5-1|2 August, Rs. 8|8 and Rs. 8|5-1|2 for Sep-Dec., and Rs. 8|11 and Rs. 8|9-1|2 for Oct-Dec., and Rs. 8|11 and Rs. 8|9-1|2 for Jan.|March Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 25,000 bags per S.S. Homefield and 32,000 bags per S.S. Dogra are estimated at about 50,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 13|11 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Homefield Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Dogra Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment August Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKE T REPORT.

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)

Calcutta, Aug. 1.

Heavy Goods.—Towards the week end a good trade was done in Sacks for this season and Cubans up to December, rates for which advanced a little, but except for this the market has been dull and featureless with few transactions reported. At the close the marke tis quiet and all rates are quoted lower.

For the U. K. and Continent—Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 55-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready and July at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 63-0-0, for August|September, August|October and August|December at Rs. 63 0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for October|December and January|June at Rs. 48-8--0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 55-4--.

Hessians.—Since our last report there has been very little demand from overseas and in consequence the market has eased considerably in all positions and we close quiet.

4''—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-5-0 to Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-2-0.

40''—7-1|2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 19-11-0, for August at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-1-0.

9 Porters for August|September at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-13-0 to Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-9-0, for October|December at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for January|March at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-6-0 for January|June at Rs. 17-4-0, for April|June at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 16-8-0, for April|September at Rs. 17-2-0.

PRIVATE CROP AND CONDITION REPORTS

JULY END 1928.

(1) Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop 69.6 per cent. against 68.7 per cent. a month ago and against 74.7 per cent. last year, at this time indicating a crop of 1,40,07,000 Bales.

(2) The Wakins Bureau estimates the growing crop at 1,49,00,000 Bales against 71.1 per cent. indicating a crop of 1,45,00,000 Bales last year at this time.

(3) Miss Giles or Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co. of New Orleans estimate the condition 70.3 per cent indicating a crop of 15,110,000 Bales against 68.3 per cent. crop 12,900,000 Bales at the end of last month and 73.4 per cent. condition indicating a crop of 14,525,000 Bales a year ago.

(4) Messrs. A. Norden and Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop at 68 per cent. against their estimate of 67.6 per cent last month and 71.6 per cent. last year at this time.

(5) Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros. estimate the condition of the growing crop 70.9 per cent. indicating a crop of 15,106,000 Bales against 66.9 per cent. and crop 13,400,000 Bales last month and 73.7 per cent. and crop 14,810,000 Bales last year at this time.

(6) The Japan Cotton trading Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop 69.4 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,635,000 Bales against 67.0 per cent. and crop 12,619,000 Bales and 73.0 per cent. and crop 14,578,000 Bales last year at this time.

(7) Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop 68.5 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,894,000 Bales against crop estimate 14,418,000 Bales last year at this time.

(8) The Southern Cotton Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop 68.8 per cent. indicating a crop of 15,242,000 Bales against 64.7 per cent. last month and 70.7 per cent. and crop 13,980,000 Bales last year at this time.

STERLING SHARE QQOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Land have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	£103-10-0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£92-0-0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45)	£99-0-0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0-14-0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0-17-6
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£22-1-0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£7-1-0
French 5 per cent. Rentes	£18-10-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£138-0-0
India 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Stock	£71-5-0
India 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	£93-10-0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	£61-5-0
National Bank of India Ltd.	£54-15-0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£7-8-6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£9-10-0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent. Debs.	£81-0-0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord Stock)	£203-0-0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	£93-10-0
Tata Power (7-1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£103-0-0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47)	£102-0-0

Remarks:—Hongkong Banks ex-div.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Ready Read leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	300	.....
Bengal Fine	290	285
Bengal F.G.	275	270
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	285
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	270
Wardha-Hinga. Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	335
Yeotmal Fine	335	325
Arvi Fine	335	325
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285
Khandesh Fine	295	275/80
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	245	235
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S	315	275
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	275
Parbhani/Sailu Fine	.....	290
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300/5	.....
Surat	.....	.....
Broach Fine	355	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	335	.....
Cambodia	405	.....
Miraj/Sangli	345	.....
Compta Good	350/55	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulab and Co., dated 31st ultimo:—

RAILWAYS:—The turnover in Railway Shares has been small. The prices have a firmer tendency, Larkhanas continued to be asked for.

ELECTRICS:—This section closes quiet. The Karachi Electries have been an erratic market. Latest Bombay reports quote these shares at Rs. 140. Hyderabad Electries have buyers but the scrip is scarce. We hear excellent reports about this Company, meanwhile its annual report is awaited.

FLOUR:—Some business is reported in Century Flour Mill Shares.

GOVT. PAPER:—Notification with regard to the New Loan has been received. The New Loan viz. 4-1|2 per cent Bonds issued at Rs. 97|8 and repayable at par on 15th September 1934 yield 4.55 per cent per annum while 4-1|2 per cent issued at Rs| 94 repayable 1955|60 yield 4.42 per cent per annum. The New Loans are considered an attractive investment.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent but a reduction to 4 per cent is not unlikely.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value	Present value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	134-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	92-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	90-0-0
Karachi Electries	100-0-0	140-0-0
Hyderabad Electries	100-0-0	130-0-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	110-0-0
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	150-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	130-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

In-full.pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh		306,528	314,338
Central India		298,585	309,453
Barsi & Nagar		318,919	203,590
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	118,341	69,056
Berar		728,178	572,647
Central Provinces		307,812	230,057
Total Oomras	51	2,078,363	1,699,141
Dholera	2,009	386,717	216,515
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,400
Rajputana		55,407	61,686
Sind-Punjab		137,083	117,555
Broach		269,198	239,173
Coompta and Dharwar	425	142,419	135,941
Westerns-Northerns	382	52,172	71,623
Cocoanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	36,116	42,231
Persian	18	5,352	4,780
American		102,830	364,518
Egyptian and African		77,562	86,551
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	678
Total	2,886	3,402,258	3,093,199

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

In-full.pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th July. This year	Last year
Europe	1,700	753,934	375,062
Japan & China	1,625	1,271,515	1,443,171
Coast Ports		26,573	24,089
Up-country by Rail		101,394	162,033
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		27,808	23,651
Total	3,325	2,181,224	2,028,006

PROCEEDS OF BEAM WIRELESS SERVICES

LONDON, August 2.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding annual receipts from beam wireless services Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-Thompson said that there had not yet been one full year's working of the combined beam services to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India, but based on the current earnings, the gross receipts of post office from four services could be reckoned at £470,000, annually, and the profit before charging depreciation or interest on capital at about £212,000 per annum.—Reuter's Special.

DOCKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Mazgaon Dock Workers was held on Tuesday last opposite the Dock Yard Railway Station. The meeting was surrounded by the Police Sergeant and a batch of C.I.D. reporters were creeping into the meeting.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, dwelt upon the Trade Union movement in general and asked them to strengthen the Dockers' Union by joining it. "Unionism is our religion," he said, "and like true men we must stand by our Union." He finally appealed to them to amalgamate and make one strong Union of the Dock Workers.

Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar next addressed the workers and exorted them to join the Union.

SIR MONTAGUE BUTLER AT YEOTMAL.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY AGRICULTURISTS

YEOTMAL, Aug. 2.

In the Town Hall which was specially decorated for the occasion the Izardars and Agriculturists of Yeotmal presented this morning an address of welcome to H. E. Sir Montague Butler. After mentioning the agricultural conditions flowing from a reduction in the prices of cotton without a corresponding reduction in wages or the cost of living the address proceeds.

"In the past we have been and even now we continue to be neglected in comparison with the urban population. Against this tendency we have begun to protest and it will be our endeavour to see that rural reconstruction is given the importance it deserves."

FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Referring to the financial indebtedness of the agricultural masses the address says that the alleged extravagance of agriculturists is a myth that will not stand careful scrutiny. "We are hardly ever taken notice of when we are unable to spend sufficient money on us but the moment we are little inclined to amuse ourselves or be comfortable, condemnation pours in from all quarters."

WHAT THE AGRICULTURIST NEEDS.

The address mentions that Co-operative Credit Societies have failed to have any appreciable effect on their indebtedness and urge that without a wide spread of land mortgage banks it is not possible to deal adequately with this difficult problem. The address concludes with a respectful protest against the opinion so often expressed that the Indian agriculturist is unambitions, unenterprising and reactionary.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

YEOTMAL, August 2.

Sir Montague Butler accompanied by Lady Butler arrived here yesterday afternoon, this being their first visit to Yeotmal.

His Excellency was presented this morning with an address by the Izardars and agriculturists of Yeotmal District.

In the course of his reply His Excellency said: Gentlemen your address has made a special appeal to me because it shows in every line how closely you have been reading the recent report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and how fully you endorse the main conclusion of that body. It may be true that the recommendations of the Commission, taken individually, are not all original. Many of the specific recommendations made have been familiar for some time to those who have studied the problem of agriculture. It has been lack of money or lack of appreciation in the cultivating classes which has prevented their adoption long ago. But what is new in the report is the emphasis laid on the need for concerted action all round by all the departments of Government.

If a real and lasting impression is to be made the Department of Agriculture is not the only Department that is concerned with welfare. The Forest Department, the Department of Industries, the Departments of Medicine and Public Health, the Co-operative Credit and Public Works Departments must all play their part. And above all there must be more and better education for the cultivator and his womenfolk to enable him to grasp the possibilities open to him. This is the real crux of the matter. Given education all the rest will follow for it will create a demand for better things and with the demand will come naturally the supply; for experience shows that it is of little use to offer people what they do not want or do not realise that they want because in such circumstances they refuse to use it. Thus informed opinion is almost necessary precedent to progress. This is why I think that hitherto progress in education and in other respects has been most marked in towns.

RURAL CLASSES BECOME VOCAL.

It is not that Government or any one else prefers the towns to the villages but because it is in the towns that informed opinion first makes itself felt and in them also that it is possible to make experiments under control and to secure publicity for successful experiments. Government and indeed all sensible people realise that it is of no use to go forward only in the towns. To keep the State healthy the experiments made in the towns must be carried with the appropriate modification also into the villages so that life in them may be made healthy and happy for those who dwell there. I am glad that this fact is coming to be felt and that the rural classes are becoming more and more vocal about their wants. Believe me there is no necessary antagonism between the town and the villages. Each have their part to play in the life of the province and of India as a whole. It is a healthy sign that many of the leaders of the movement for rural uplift are themselves townsmen.

In regard to their demand for improvements His Excellency remarked that seventy-seven per cent of the income of the province was derived from land revenue, from excise and from forests but that in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council Government had embarked on a policy leading to the progressive reduction of the excise income whilst they were also pressing Government to cut down the forest revenue and to put a stop to the natural growth of the big head of land revenue Therefore if they wishes to curtail certain sources of income they must find other and better sources in their place or abandon their demands for more money for their particular wants. In conclusion. His Excellency wished them a good monsoon and a good market for their cotton.

SAFEGUARDING IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

PREMIER'S NON-COMMITT STATEMENTAL

LONDON, August 2.

A further effort to "draw" the Premier on the subject of discrepancies of speeches of Mr. Churchill and Sir William Joynson-Hicks made at question time in the House of Commons, elicited a non-committal statement from Mr. Baldwin who pointed out that the Chancellor's statement was in accordance with the election programme of 1924 while Sir William Joynson-Hicks truly said that certain questions were worthy of consideration.

GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

Questioned on the specific point of safeguarding the Iron and Steel Industries, Mr. Baldwin said the Government adhered to the decision of 1921 after the matter had been examined by a Committee of Civil Research. He declared that the Government's Rating scheme would appreciably reduce the overhead costs in Iron and Steel Industries while the reduction of Railway freights mentioned would also, tend to improve the competitive position of this basic industry.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Churchill's speech mentioned by Mr. Baldwin was made at the conclusion of the unemployment debate on 24th July and said that any fundamental reversal of the fiscal system should not be contemplated, but we are perpectly free to develop exceptional measures for the special culture of particular trades.

WHY INDIANS WITHDREW FROM LABOUR CONFERENCE

PROTEST AGAINST WHITE LABOUR POLICY IN S. AFRICA

LONDON, August 2.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by Reuter said that while in London he made representations to official quarters urging that the Bardoli No-Tax issue should be settled by arbitration or suspended pending the constitutional changes adumbrated by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1919. He also contradicted the exaggerated reports concerning the vast sums of money sent from South Africa to help the Bardoli peasants.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE LABOUR POLICY.

Mr. Andrews referring to Indians' withdrawal from the Empire Labour Conference, explained that he was party to it not only because the Indian resolution condemning the Simon Commission had been disallowed but also because an irreconcilable difference had arisen between India and South Africa in connection with South Africa's White Labour Policy.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT FOR ALL-ROUND CUT IN WAGES

18 RAILWAY UNIONS DECLINE ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, August 2.

The meeting of the executives of eighteen railway craft or shopmen's unions has declined to accept the provisional agreement for an all-round reduction of wages mentioned in a message of 27th July and has protested against the National Union of Railwaymen and Locomotive Engineers and Railway Clerks' Associations being in a position to pledge the wages and credit of men "whom they barely represent."—Reuter's Special.

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel H. C. Jackson as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty in succession to Colonel Crauford retired.—Reuter's Special.

From the Distinguished Strangers Gallery Signor Marconi listened to the debate in the House of Commons on the report of Wireless and Cables Conference.—Reuter's Special.

WIRELESS AND CABLE MERGER

"DEFINITE CONSPIRACY" TO ROB EMPIRE

OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS' ATTITUDE

LONDON, August 2.

"Definite conspiracy to rob the Empire of one of its greatest potential assets", was the description applied to the wireless and cable merger by Labourite Mr. Baker, in opening the opposition attack during the debate in the House of Commons on the report of the Wireless and Cables Conference, for which purpose the Government moved an adjournment. Mr. Baker argued that the best possible service could be secured only by retention of the Empire communication in the hands of the British and Dominion Governments and said that the Opposition was determined at the earliest possible moment to take risks and profits associated with it for themselves. He asserted that the present position was the outcome of a definite campaign by newspapers and financial and banking interests and alleged that there was interlocking of British and American companies already although the danger of transference of communications to American hands was a feature of the campaign which resulted in the merger.

A GOOD BARGAIN FOR STATE.

Sir John Gilmour, replying as Chairman of the Conference, assured the British people that no compulsion or dictatorship had been exercised upon the Conference. This was an Empire bargain by which we attained a measure of security, secrecy and improvement of the commercial intercourse between various parts of the Empire. It was a good bargain, for the State secured public efficient service at the cheapest possible rate, while safeguarding strategical position, which would necessarily depend on the cables at least for some years. The British Government in deciding to accept the report were convinced that they were acting in public interest. They proposed to enter into negotiations with companies with a view to an agreement on the lines indicated in the report.

OVERSEAS GOVTS' ATTITUDE.

Referring to the attitude of the Overseas Governments, Sir John Gilmour said that all of them had expressed the general approval of the recommendations of the Conference. In the case of Canada, certain details required clarification. Australia reserved the opinion as regards certain details, but agreed in negotiations with the companies with a view to the conclusion of an agreement on the lines suggested by the Conference.

Australia's final concurrence depended on satisfactory arrangements regarding co-operation with the Australian Company. New Zealand and Ireland approved of the recommendations in principle while South Africa acquiesced in the principle and in the commencement of the negotiations but emphasised great importance of securing that provision for State control of Company was sufficiently strong. South Africa would, later, give full consideration to the question of effect on the South African communications.

The Government of India was favourably disposed but unable to announce its final accord until it received the full text of the Report.

TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN GILMOUR.

The debate was dropped after Col. Amery, winding up, declared that he was glad that he did not have so mean an opinion of his fellow men as Mr. Walter Baker has Mr. Amery said that it had been clearly demonstrated that there was no possibility of the Dominions Governments participating in an inter-Imperial iter-Government-owned unitary system. He paid a tribute to the labours of Sir John Gilmour and his colleagues and said that the Conference had shown that building up of Imperial unity on a basis not of control but of free co-operation, could be made to succeed.—Reuter.

MARCONI COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Marconi's Company announce that it is hoped to form a merger company as soon as the necessarily protracted legal formalities can be carried out, when the merger Company will offer the shareholders of the Cable Companies and the Marconi Company respectively to acquire their shares in exchange for shares in the merger company.—Reuter.

Nagpur, Aug. 2.—Mr. Umeshdutt Phatak's (Independent, Congress Party,) resolution recommending to Government to communicate to the Ministry the considered view of the C. P. Council that ministers should vacate offices, has not been admitted.—A. P.

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Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc.	in 10 to 15 mins.
Influenza, Colds, Fever	in 24 hours.

Over 45,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received from doctors, nurses, clerks, factory workers, railwaymen, and people in all walks of life.

35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."

3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."

35510. Mrs. E. H., of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."

35507. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with hemorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to ease me, and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a 'bus at times. I think Yeast Vite's are splendid."

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BEGGAR NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES BY CORPORATION

APPOINTMENT OF HIGH SALARIED OFFICIALS

The alarming increase of professional beggars in the city of Bombay and the ways and means by which this could be prevented formed the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday when Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji moved,

"That in view of the fact that Government having decidedly declared their inability to take any action on the scheme prepared by Mr. Starte for the prevention of professional beggary in the Bombay Presidency and particularly in the City of Bombay on account of financial stringency, the Public Health Committee in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police be requested to report upon the methods of taking more stringent measures for abating the increasing nuisance and annoyance from beggars in the City."

In moving the proposition, Dr. Cursetji said that professional begging had alarmingly increased in Bombay. It was a pity, he said that Government were putting obstacles instead of preventing this increasing nuisance. The speaker pointed out that there were 80 lakhs of professional beggars in India, and it was a heavy loss to the country. They were merely parasites living upon the earnings of honest and hard working citizens.

Continuing the speaker said these beggars were a perpetual nuisance to the City. They were to be found practically in all the streets continually disturbing the peace of pedestrians and even residents of buildings.

The resolution was adopted.

CORPORATION AND HIGH SALARIED OFFICIALS.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the question of amending section 80 A (1) of the Municipal Act so that the power of appointing Municipal officers whether temporary or permanent whose minimum salary is or exceeds Rs. 500 shall vest exclusively in the Corporation. The Committee recommended that Government be approached with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation for the amendment of Section 80A (1) of the Municipal Act, so as to provide therein that all temporary appointments for loan works for a period of not more than six months carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and above, exclusive of allowances, shall be made by the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Standing Committee, who shall forthwith report every such appointment when made to the Corporation and that such appointment shall not be renewed after a period of ... tion of the Corporation.

Mr. V. J. Chandavarkar moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. J. N Choksey moved an amendment 'That the President be requested to approach the Government of Bombay representing to them the necessity of taking steps to amend Section 80A (1) of the Bombay Municipal Act, by deleting the proviso attached to the said Section, so that the power of appointing Municipal Officers, whether temporary or permanent, whose minimum salary exclusive of allowance is or exceeds Rs. 500, shall vest exclusively in the Corporation.'

CLAYTON'S OPPOSITION.

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the amendment. He said on many occasions the Corporation was required to carry out works costing several crores of rupees and in the course of carrying out those works delay might cost them Rs. 50,000 od more per day. It was therefore necessary for him to make emergent appointments without sanction of the Corporation. He did not know why the recommendation of the Law Procedure and Election Committee should not be adopted by the House.

On being put to vote the amendment of Dr. Choksey was carried by 27 votes against 23.

The Lahore Municipality passed a resolution congratulating Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency on their new appointments as Governors of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

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EGYPT IN THE URDU PRESS

"We apprehend that a great struggle is now about to ensue between the people and the authorities in Egypt. Those who are acquainted with the internal condition of that country, know full well that all this has been done at the instance of the British Government. The King of Fuad is being made a tool in the hands of the Britishers. The autocratic action of the Government will, we are sure, be condemned all the world over. In case the Egyptians are thereby driven to resort to any extreme measure, then the whole responsibility will fall on the King of Egypt and the British Government."—("Akali")

BRITISHERS' TOOL.

"What else could have been the result of a conflict between Egypt and Britain? The courage shown by the former Prime Minister, Mustafa Nahas Pasha, was certainly a danger to the British Imperialism. How could he have continued as Prime Minister? ..... Every word of the communication submitted by the present cabinet to King Fuad, is a witness of the fact that the Egyptain Cabinet is becoming a tool in the hands of a third power, and it is not difficult to find out who that power is. The words of the Prime Minister go to show that the spirit behind them is Lord Lloyd's. But he knows full well that his ministership is all due to the British help and that his countrymen have absolutely no confidence in him. We appreciate Lord Lloyd's diplomacy that in his efforts to crush the nationalistic movement he has made no other person but an Egyptian the tool of his designs and has kept himself at the back of the same. The Egyptian parliament has been broken and Britain can declare before the world that she has not broken it, but it is the Egyptians who have done it. But we trust the Egyptian Nationalists will not sit quiet and Mahmud Pasha will never have that peace which he hopes to enjoy by dissolving the Parliament."—("Hamdarn").

"Al-Bajagh" writes:—"The Britishers are quite happy with the ministry of Muhammad Mahmud Pasha and it has been made clear now that they were not pleased with Nahas Pasha. The Egyptians consider Mahmud Pasha as Ziwar Pasha II. and opine that he is completing what was left incomplete by Ziwar Pasha."—("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

"This does not mean the slavery of Egypt alone. But if the present situation continues and the administration of the country remains in the hands of England's man and such minsters as are ready to sell their country's honour, then the chains which bind India to-day, will thereby be made more powerful. If we want to free our country, then we should foist of all break the fortification of autocracy that is prevailing in Egypt".—("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

"Such is the essence of that independence which was granted to the Egyptians by the white people. There is the King; the Parliament is also there. Elections are also regularly held, they have also got their constitution. But whenever there is a majority of Nationalists in the parliament, the British Government at once, inspite of the constitution, deprives the representatives of their rights and Egypt is reduced slavery as before. We think the treachery of Mahmud Pasha will be a source of blessing ber that it is not possible to crush any Sa'ad Zaghlul Pasha the national movement in Egypt had grown somewhat weaker and the present happenings will serve as a stimulus to the Egyptians."—("Inqilab").

"The British Government should remember that it is not possible to crush any nation's aspirations by coercion. It has experienced this in the past and if it is going to repeat it in Egypt it will be defeated ignominiously. The Wafd Party represents the opinion of the masses it is offering an insult to the Egyptian Nationalists not to respect its decisions. The Egyptians have far advanced in nationalism and it is not possible to stem thuis tide. If Britain is really anxious that her prestige should not suffer in the East, then the best way to achieve this object is to grant complete independence to Egypt."—("Zamindar").

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK STAFF UNION

The annual general meeting of the above Union was held on Monday at the Seamen's Union Hall, Carnac Bunder, when Mr. Jhabvala presided.

The Chairman explained to the members the various items of the annual report and assured them that the Union was in no way wasting their money as some members supposed.

The Secretary then read the result of the recent deputation that waited on the Chairman in order to convince the members of the genuineness of the same and the purport of it was that the Chairman has asked for sufficient time to arrive at a decision. The Secretary hoped that the majority of their grievances would be redressed and that they should not take too hasty a step by constantly pressing the Chairman.

The office-bearers and Committee members' names were next read out by the Secretary for the ensuing year. The members selected were accepted unanimously.

Mr. Bradley contrasted the working of the Trade Unions in England and India and said that in the former place the men were 100 per cent. strong and showed inquisitiveness to investigate all the activities of their Unions and suggested various schemes.

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BOYCOTT TELLS

LABOUR AND SIMON COMMISSION.

A NEW MOVE

RECONSIDERATION OF ATTITUDE URGED

Though the majority of Labour leaders in Britain have set their face against the chorus of boycott in India and joined hands with the Tories in foisting the Simon Commission on India, there are signs of revolt among the rank and file of the Labour Party, as will be evident from the following circular issued to over 200 local Labour Parties in Britain and to a number of Labour Members of Parliament, including the Labour leaders, urging that the attitude of the Labour Party in Parliament should be reconsidered:

3, Rectory Road,
PENARTH.
July 1928.

To Secretaries of Local Labour Parties.
Dear Comrade,

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

In view of the recent Report on "Labour Conditions in India" by Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth, and having regard to the repeated decisions of Labour Party Conference on full Government and Self-Determination of India there is strong ground for the feeling, particularly in face of the widespread Boycott of the Simon Commission in India, that the attitude of the Labour Party in Parliament should be reconsidered.

Indians naturally and justifiably demand Equality In Every Respect on any Commission dealing with the future destiny of their own country.

If your party is in agreement with this view, will you kindly pass and send on a Resolution to the Secretaries of both Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Labour Party along the following lines?

With cordial greetings and many thanks,
Yours fraternally,
PETER FREEMAN,
Prospective Parliamentary Labour Candidate for Brecon and Radnor.

SUGGESTED RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of the Labour Party believes that the present attitude of the Parliamentary Labour Party should be immediately reconsidered in view of the overwhelming opposition to and boycott of the Simon Commission by the Indian peoples; that the two Labour members on the Statutory Commission be withdrawn unless equality of status and power be given to representatives of the peoples of India either in the form of a Joint Commission or in some other equally effective way."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Rao Saheb Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. M. V. Nabar proceeding on leave.

Mr. Balwant Venkatrao Chinmulgund to continue to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, till the arrival of Mr. M. R. Price, and thereafter to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. R. S. Kate reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. Mangesh Vasudev Nabar, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. S. B. Parulkar.

Mr. C. C. Hulkoti, Acting Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Ramchandra Abaji Sathe, Police Prosecutor in the Nasik District, to be an Hon. Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalwala, City Magistrate, Surat, has been granted leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. T. Robinson, Officiating Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, is granted leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. B. B. Kuratti, Acting Mamlatdar of Gokak and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bhailal Motilal Patel, a Mamlatdar in the Northern Division, has been dismissed from Government service.

Nathalal Kashiram Bhatt, a Mamlatdar in the Northern Division, has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr. G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for six months.

Capt. R. R. B. McLean, 4th Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Executive Officer, Poona, in addition to his ordinary duties.

Lieut-Col. O. H. C. Molony, OBE., Executive Officer, Poona, is granted seventy days' privilege leave.

Mr. J. C. Rodrigues, Excise Inspector, Dharwar, to be in charge of the post of Superintendent of Excise, Dharwar Sub-Division, from 16th February 1928 to 3rd March 1928.

Mr. A. S. Trollip, Acting Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. H. H. Bowack resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. V. Sakalker as Assistant Inspector of Factories with effect from the 12 July 1626.

Dr. P. V. Gharpure, M.D. (Bom.), to officiate as Professor of Pathology during absence on leave of Dr. Row.

NON-VIOLENT NATIONAL ARMY

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED AT BAGALKOT

(From Our Correspondent)
BAGALKOT, July 30.

For the first time on the grounds of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Academy of Physical Culture (Bagalkot) the tri-coloured National Flag was hoisted by Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi of Bijapur, President, Karanatak Provincial Congress Committee. The function was duly gone through and was attended by a number of gentlemen and ladies of the town. About 190 volunteers took part in the function.

Mr. Kowjalgi after the hoisting of the Flag addressed the volunteers for a few minutes. He said that by the hoisting of the Flag that day they were laying the foundations of the future National Army of India. Every Nation in the world had its national Flag which was guarded with the lives of all the patriots. They had even epic instances of emblems and flags which were being mentioned in Mahabharat and Ramayan. They were the National Army of India. But their present army was a non-violent one.

Dr. Hardiker then explained the programme of the functions of the next three or four days and urged all people to help him in carrying out the programme at the precise times announced and the function came to a close.

"HOW TO END MILL-STRIKE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised and vexed to read in your to-day's issue (Thursday) about the actions of some of the members of the Mill-owners' Association. If they had only waited with patience till the 10th instant just to know if the mill-strikers would approve of the compromising scheme, and then, the orders were issued by them, they should certainly have carried some weight. But, in the absence of any negotiations, and in spite of the knowledge of the fact that all the strikers, numbering 1,50,000, have lost up till now, not less than 3 (three) crores of rupees in wages for these three and a half months, and also by incurring debts to maintain themselves and their dependents, and have kept the house-rent as well, in arrears, will the strikers resume work from Monday? Never. Never. I should very strongly advise the mill-owners, not to take advantage of their worldly wealth and high position in life, in order to crush to the level of the ground of starving and helpless strikers.

In this connection, I give a timely hint to the Commissioner of Police—not to take sides in any way, as this is only a question of a non-violent and economic dispute between capital and labour—and this is sure to be settled in a week or two, by means of a compromising scheme. It is only, then, that the services of the popular Commissioner of Police will be highly appreciated by all the mill-strikers, for his using official influence, to press the mill-owners to agree to the compromise, if they are really well-wishers of the helpless strikers, who are their own loyal but low-paid servants. In short, I should give a timely warning to all the mill-strikers 'not' to resume work, by betraying their fellow-workers, but should wait till Friday, the 10th instant, at least and I really pity the mill-owners for their following the "Spider and the Fly Policy."—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

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DESECRATION OF PIR'S TOMB

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CITY FATHER

"ACT LIKE MURDERERS OF BAWLA"

The prosecution having closed its case in which Mohamadally Alla Bux a Municipal Corporator and his son Ebrahim were charged with demolishing the tomb of Pir Syed Jalal Shah situated in Tahir Manzil, the accused were ordered to open their defence.

Mohamadally Alla Bux and his son replying completely denied the existence of a tomb in one of the rooms of Tahir Manzil. They also denied having given orders to first and fifth accused to demolish the "Durga." Time was, however, given to them for submitting their written statements. The other three accused submitted written statements. Shakrulla, the first accused, in the course of his statement stated that he had been residing in the Tahir Manzil in the room next to the "Durga room." On 27th March last he was asked by the fourth accused (Ebrahim) not to sleep on the veranda. During the night he heard sounds of digging and next day the fourth accused asked him to remove the debris from the "Durga room." At the time he was told that the "Durga" was a bogus one put there by some beggars to make money and so he had demolished it.

"POLICE ARE ON OUR SIDE."

He further told him that he had the police on his side and that nothing would happen to the first accused if he removed the clay. Shakrulla had filled about four bags when a crowd of Mussalmans with Police came and he was arrested. The next day he was released on bail and was called by Mahomedally, the third accused to his house. He told him not to give his name to the Police but to say that Lala (Mahomed Bux, the second accused) had asked them to remove the clay. Ebrahim, then took them to the Police Station, and dictated a statement in their names. "He also said that if we gave Mahomedally Seth's name," continued the accused "we would be sent to jail and Seth would do nothing for us. On the other hand, if we did not give his name and acted like the murderers of Bawla, who gave their lives to save their instigators. Seth would spend thousands of rupees and make us happy."

He further said, if anybody asks you, who instigated you to demolish the Durga, say that it was Mahomed Bux, and not Mahomed Ali Alla Bux. He urged us again and again not to divulge his name either to the Mussalmans or to the Police and to give out the name of Mahomed Bux whenever the demolition of the Durga was discussed."

Mahomed Bux, the second accused said that he was employed by Ebrahim to look after the building. During that time he noticed a Durga in one of the rooms. Sometime later in order to prevent the large crowd from coming to the Durga "Dua" and "Fatia" Ebrahim locked the room and it remained closed. During this period Messrs. Bailey and Cole, the two police officers visited the building and the Durga was opened and shown to them.

REFUSED TO DEMOLISH "DURGA."

On March 26 Ebrahim asked accused to break open and remove the Durga, but witness disdainfully refused to carry out his orders. On the 27th as about mid-day Ebrahim with two others came to the Taher Manzil and told accused that if he refused to remove the Durga, he himself would do so. "You are eating my salt and I command dyou to watch and prevent people from coming here while I remove the Durga" and bear in mind, "let not this affair get wind" so saying Ebrahim and two others went into the room and shut themselves up there. After about 7 bags of debris were removed by Rajab and Hakim, the two men who were with Ebrahim, they felt tired and stopped work. Ebrahim then asked witness to try and get the rest of the work done by the first and the fifth accused. Accused brought them before Ebrahim when the latter ordered them to "clean the Durga Room of the rubbish and clay that were lying about." Mahomedally told him "I shall spend if need be one lakh of rupees to save you from all trouble if you say that you removed the Durga, "and that Seth Mahomedally had no part in it." They continued "please save our name from being spoiled on this account. We will spend thousands for you, you should have no fear." Accused being helpless agreed to what they wanted. He was then taken to the Police Station where Ebrahim dictated a statement on his behalf. He was also made to say that his previous statement was made to the Police in a state of mental confusion and trouble.

FOLLOW BAWLA'S MURDERERS.

Mahomedally Alla Bux further told him "Shakur and Pheroze the murderers of Bawla gave their lives for their master but never gave out his name. You should do the same. We will stand by you. We have friendship with the Commissioner of Police and H. E. the Governor and we shall see that any Mahomedan who gives you trouble is removed from Bombay. If you do not do this, we shall see that you are jailed."

Pheroze Khan, the fifth accused repeated his allegations against Mahomedalli Alla Bux and his son as mentioned in the statement of the first accused Shakrulla.

After examination of Mahomed Akbar a witness for the defence, the hearing was adjourned.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Slight rain during week in Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Water-supply for irrigation adequate except in parts of Hyderabad and Sukkur. Standing crops slightly damaged by grasshoppers in Mirokhan and Kakar talukas.

Gujarat.—Rainfall general and sufficient but more rain is needed in Ahmedabad. Sowing operations commenced in most places. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. Break needed in parts of Kanara Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in some places. Grasshoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Bijapur and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing kharif crops in Bijapur. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum.

Southern Maratha Country States.—More rain needed in Ramdurg Mudhol and Junior Miraj States. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers at Angol in Senior Kurundwad State.

Sowing and transplantation commenced in most places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quanties purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	32 to 56
Gujarat	13 to 41
Konkan	22 to 37
Deccan	8 to 34
Karnatak	9 to 30

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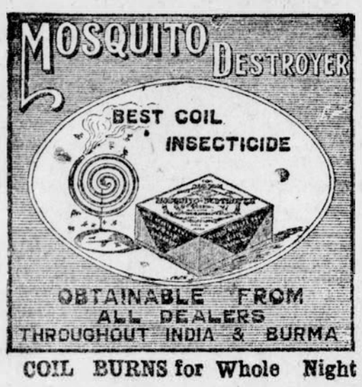

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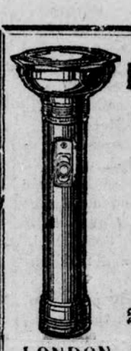

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